

CORRECT on
all occasions

VULCAIN

SWISS
MADE

Court Claim To Be Made Test Case—Back Page

CHINA

Established 1845

MAIL

No. 34940

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1951.

Price 20 Cents

SKANDEX

SWEDISH MADE
RECORD SYSTEMSAT REASONABLE
PRICESHONGKONG TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
9 D'Agostini Street Tel. 21428

PERSIAN MOSLEMS THREATEN TO STAGE HOLY WAR

Tehran, July 8. Chams Phanabadai, bearded son-in-law of one of Iran's chief Moslem leaders, announced formation of a "National Defence Committee" today and called for volunteers for a holy war if necessary to win the oil nationalisation fight from Britain.

Several thousand Moslems shouted threats of a holy war in a demonstration outside the Parliament building. The demonstration, smaller than most public meetings here recently in connection with the oil crisis, was called by Mojaheddin Kelam (Fighters for Islam), which is headed by Phanabadai.

He told his cheering audience that "we warn Members of Parliament against any show of weakness at this critical stage."

As he spoke, Foreign Minister Bagher Kazemi was telling Parliament the World Court decision asking Iran to suspend her oil nationalisation programme was "fantastic and unfair."

TOUGH TALK
Despite tough talk from Cabinet officials and two anti-World Court demonstrations of the last two days, the government of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh has not formally rejected the Court's proposals.

These recommendations included the creation of a joint British-Iranian Board to supervise the billion-dollar, British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company pending a settlement.

Kazemi said a special commission still was studying the proposal. Britain informed Iran she was ready to name her representatives to such a board and asked Iran to do the same.

"Yesterday I told the British Ambassador Iran does not consider the decision worth anything and will take no action," Kazemi declared.

A British Embassy spokesman said that if the deadlock continues the company will have to decide soon on withdrawing its technicians from the Abadan

refinery and oil fields. A shut-down means loss of Iran's fuel to the West. Already refinery production is being progressively cut down.

The last faint hope of any compromise may rest in a possible appeal to Mossadegh from President Truman. — Associated Press.

RECALLED

Abadan, July 8. Hussein Makki, the Secretary-General of the Oil Nationalisation Board, has been recalled from Abadan to Tehran and refused permission to return to his oil refining centre according to usually well-informed sources here tonight.

These sources have reported for several days strong differences of opinion between Makki and other members of the Board which came to Abadan to supervise the takeover. — Reuters.

Fatal Quarrel Over Girl

Manila, July 9. Two seventeen-year-old Filipino high school students quarrelled yesterday over a local movie starlet of the same age, they had known only a few hours.

E. Deguzman was beaten to death with an iron bar. Franco Bello surrendered to police several hours later and admitted he killed Deguzman.

No charge has been filed but Bello is being held in jail. Bello said Deguzman met the movie starlet at a party and brought her to the Bello home where he introduced her to his friend, police said. — Associated Press.

Kaesong Talks Conducted In

Icy Politeness

NO HANDSHAKING AND NO SALUTING

Disagreements Surmounted

Tokyo, July 8.

At a six-hour meeting held under the stiff rules of icy military politeness, United Nations and Communist negotiators agreed in Kaesong to open formal Korean truce talks. Neither side carried weapons in the palatial private mansion where the talks were conducted, but there was no exchange of courtesies and there was no handshaking or saluting.

Colonel Andrew Kinney, Air Force officer from Atlanta, Georgia, who headed the Allied team, reported later that he considered his mission a "one hundred per cent success." His job was to write the foreword to a chapter in history to clear the way for senior negotiators to take over formal cease-fire talks and to arrange the date and place, communications and means of transportation. That he did in the first non-belligerent meeting of the Allies and Communists since the Korean war started.

There were "plenty of disagreements" he conceded later, but they were "surmounted."

A special communique at 8 p.m. ended a day of suspense and tension that began at 8.50 a.m., when two green helicopters rose from a field north of Seoul, windmilled across the Imjin River and disappeared in a haze over Kaesong.

It was four hours after the helicopters came back from Kaesong that suspense was ended by the communique. Grim and tight-lipped officers would talk to no one until they had reported to the Supreme Command. The Kaesong meeting began at 9.47 a.m. and ended at 3.45 p.m.

At a press conference at the Eighth Army headquarters after his mission, Col. Kinney dropped the word that he regarded Kaesong as being "in enemy hands" with the Communists "playing the host" to the meeting, but nevertheless not undertaking to "run the show" as he put it.

Asked how long it would take to negotiate a true cease-fire in Korea, Col. Kinney grinned and replied, "I have no idea. I wish I knew."

But the negotiators were not fooling themselves that the job would be an easy one. The decision to be reached was a military one but political considerations were certain to intrude. One will be whether the 38th Parallel is to be the geographic dividing line. The other will be the width, if any, of a demilitarized zone.

An official UN spokesman in Seoul speculated that the cease-fire would not be the first subject to be discussed on Tuesday. Brigadier-General Frank Allen, emphasizing that he had no solid information, said he thought that other points would have to be settled before the Reds and Allies could agree to discuss the actual halt to the shooting. Brigadier Allen said it might be that the two negotiating groups would first settle the question of boundaries. It appeared that there would be plenty of personnel on hand—at least on the United Nations side—to handle additional questions leading up to a cease-fire.

DOWN TO BUSINESS

As soon as delegates were seated around the table, Col. Kinney said, "I jumped into the right away by saying 'Let's get down to business.'"

He said things went on from there with both sides "getting down to brass tacks immediately."

Col. Kinney was asked if the Communist representatives talked straightforwardsly and frankly and if they seemed to have enough authority to arrive at decisions. He refused to answer on the ground that it might prejudice future meetings.

He said five members of the UN cease-fire party sat on one side of the conference table and five members of the Communist liaison team sat on the other side. One United States Army photographer and uncounted Communist photographers entered the room intermittently.

The Air Force colonel, who was spokesman for the United Nations team, said both the landing strip where their helicopters set down and the house in which the meeting was held were held guarded by armed Communist soldiers. He said most of the guards were North Koreans.

The Allied negotiators turned down the Communist offers of vodka, beer, candy and water. The colonel said he smoked his own cigarettes at the meeting. The negotiators took about two hours for lunch and consultations among themselves.

Col. Kinney could not say whether members of the Communist press attended the preliminary cease-fire meeting. He said he saw no one he could identify positively as Communist correspondent or news reporters. The colonel refused to say whether the question of news coverage of the cease-fire meeting on July 10 was discussed. However, he indicated that was one of the topics of discussion with the Communist liaison team.

Col. Kinney said the UN party was "escorted" from the helicopters to the meeting house. He refused to say whether there was any serious disagreement between the negotiating parties at any time during the talks.

Col. Kinney said, "I was in a very small section of the city. That section appears to be in the control of the enemy. I presume there were enemy troops in the city. However, I saw no large concentrations of them."

There were no stenographic records of talks in Kaesong on Sunday.

He said, "After crossing the Imjin River at 9 a.m., two helicopters of the UN party circled Kaesong twice. The pre-selected landing spot was deserted and they set down at the location where there were some people milling around a mark like a 'W' and some jeeps."

Two lieutenants met the UN liaison party, took them to jeeps and escorted them to a private residence where the meeting took place. Col. Kinney said he saw at least two American jeeps. He said the American jeeps had no American Army markings. — United Press.

PILOTS STORY

Munsan, July 8. Captain Daniel Joseph Miller, the American pilot of one of the helicopters which took the United Nations truce negotiators to Kaesong, told correspondents today that he reached the town at 9.5 a.m. and from a height of about 200 metres spotted a jeep in the ruined truck centre.

"The jeep started up and we followed it to a barley field where we saw a big white 'W'-shaped panel and three Russian jeeps," Captain Miller said.

He said that 34 guards armed with automatic pistols, rifles and machine-guns, ringed the field, but did not interfere with any of the Allied party, after they landed.

The first group of Communists to approach the Allied officers as they stepped from the second helicopter comprised two men and a woman wearing a brown uniform. — United Press.

Runaway Truck Kills Four

Wurthboro, N.Y., July 8. A careening trailer truck, without brakes and carrying pyrene gas, raced down a mountain road here today to take four lives and injure 14 persons.

The truck smashed into a line of 11 cars stopped by a traffic light at the foot of West Mountain, a quarter of a mile from the centre of this sleepy town in Sullivan County, and burst into flames. State Troopers said flaming gas poured under the jumbled mass of cars and burned "several" cars completely.

The truck driver, Marsdon Reese, 28, told the State Police "the air went out of the brakes" as he was descending the mountain. — United Press.

STALIN SEES NEW SOVIET AIR FORCE

Moscow, July 8.

Prime Minister Josef Stalin watched a streaming parade of new, very powerful and very fast jet fighter planes at the Soviet Air Forces' big show today.

Some Western observers who saw the planes on display for the first time said they appeared capable of supersonic speeds (700 miles an hour at sea level).

The air show, postponed from last Sunday because of bad weather, took place at Tushino airport, on Moscow's outskirts, with Stalin watching from a balcony.

At his side were V. M. Molotov, Georgi M. Malenkov and Lavrenti P. Beria, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, several other Politburo members and leaders of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Stalin's son, Lieutenant General Vassili Stalin, commanded the military section of the show.

The super-fast jet fighter models were described by the Soviet radio announcer as the designs of Artemi I. Mikoyan, the father of the MIG-15 and MIG-17, and Alexander Yakovlev, a Stalin Prize winner in 1948.

"VERY INTERESTING"

Colonel Frank James, US Air Attache, and other Western air attaches said the show was "very interesting."

One of the new planes could be the LA-17, the work of Lavochkin. A British Royal Air Force Review a month ago said the LA-17, a tub-like single-engine jet fighter, makes a back number out of the MIG-15, which has seen action along the Yalu River in Korea.

Aviation Age in New York said recently 160 to 170 of these long range "frontier fighters" were being produced each month and "would undoubtedly be the first aloft to challenge any bomber force operating against the USSR."

It was said to be able to fly at least 650 miles an hour and to be the standard equipment of the semi-autonomous PVC, or anti-air defence command led by Stalin's son. Aviation Age said it is powered by a Russian version of the British Rolls Royce "Nene" turbojet engine plus rocket auxiliaries. — Associated Press.

RED TROOPS IN TIBETAN TOWN

Kailashing, India, July 8. Five hundred Chinese Communist troops have arrived in Gartok, important trading centre in Western Tibet, about 80 air miles from the Indian border, usually reliable sources said here today.

The Tibetan town, which has been shifted from Budek to Gartok, 150 miles to the south, is now controlled by Communists, these sources added. — Reuters.

Running Fight With Reds

Dortmund Police Attacked

Dortmund, July 8.

Fifty police fought a 90-minute running battle in the business district of this city with 500 Communists who attempted to stage an unauthorized parade in front of the main railroad station. Several persons, including two policemen, were injured. Four persons were arrested.

The police said the Communists, who included members of the illegal Free German Youth organization PFJ, attacked them with stones and clubs. The police replied with water hoses and truncheons.

In Frankfurt, meanwhile, the police announced that they had arrested 17 Communist youths who tried on Saturday to stage the first march since the West German government banned their organization two weeks ago. Four Communists severely beat up a 37-year-old German in Frankfurt who tried to stop them from distributing Communist leaflets. The police reported that one was arrested and the others escaped.

The Frankfurt City Police were on the full alert against Communist squads who were distributing leaflets in downtown districts.

CLUB BATTLES

The riot in Dortmund, a Ruhr city of 438,000 population, started at about 8 p.m. GMT, when 500 of 2,000 Communists who had attended an authorized open-air meeting of "Patriots against the Schuman Plan" suddenly surged on to the railway station. First fights and club battles raged all over the downtown area as police and Communists battled up and down the streets.

Speakers at the Schuman Plan rally called for continuation of the "vacation trips" of West German youths into East Germany. The police have been alerted to watch buses and vehicles for West German Communists attempting to smuggle themselves into Berlin for the Red "World Youth Meeting" next month.

The police said several vehicles had been turned back in the past 24 hours.

The police also disclosed that 90 Communist youths, members of the "Free German Youth," were arrested during 11 hours of another running demonstration in Brunswick yesterday and all but one were released today. — United Press.

Appalling Fire Still Burning

New Jersey Town's Worst-Ever Blaze

Newark, N.J., July 8.

The worst fire in Newark's history still burned today, more than 24 hours after it was set off by a series of violent explosions which destroyed scores of tanks filled with thousands of gallons of liquid gas. Fifteen persons were injured.

Damage to the Warren Petroleum Company storage plant so far was estimated at \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 by H. Emerson Thomas, chairman of the Safety Committee of the Liquefied Petroleum Association. The deputy fire chief, Joseph Higgins, said damage probably would run to \$5,000,000.

The site of the disaster was covered with twisted steel and hanging wires. Curiosity seekers were kept two miles away. Ten fire companies were still at the scene of the big waterfront blaze. The acting chief engineer, Joseph Gabriel, said 85 firemen were on the job, wetting down adjoining gas tanks and spraying some tanks which were still burning. Gabriel said several hundred other firemen on duty throughout the city were ready to go to the waterfront if they were needed.

The fire chief, Charles Burnett, said it might be another 24 hours before the spectacular orange flames subside and the full extent of the damage can be determined. He said it was the greatest fire ever to break out in Newark.

"Every available fireman and piece of fire-fighting equipment were on the scene throughout most of Saturday night and the Coast Guard and the City of New York sent fireboats to spray the blaze from the harbor. Twelve engines, three fire trucks and three fireboats were still on the scene today. Five tanks were still burning but Burnett said there was only a slight possibility any of the 40 remaining tanks would explode. — United Press.

Plane Crashes In Take-Off

Blennio, July 8.

Four people were killed when a tourist plane crashed here today while taking off.

The plane exploded at the impact and burst into flames, killing all aboard. These were the Swiss pilot, Ernest Althaus and three Swiss women from the neighbourhood of Blennio.

A large crowd of visitors to a two-day international air rally here, saw the accident. — Reuters.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

First Hurdle Cleared

THE comparative ease with which the first obstacle in the task of bringing about a successful truce in Korea has been surmounted during the weekend gives rise to cautious encouragement that the preliminary discussions will be consolidated during the next three or four days and that a military armistice will be effected. A great deal will depend on whether the Communists attempt or insist upon introducing political conditions into the negotiations at this stage. The immediate agreement to be reached is of a strictly military nature and can deal only with the terms for ending hostilities and the redeployment of the opposing forces in such a way as to ensure that the armistice is respected. The wider issues of how the future of Korea shall be stabilised, of whether there should again exist a line of demarcation between North and South Korea, of whether and how the country shall be politically unified must be left to subsequent conferences. The immediate project is to bring about a mutually satisfactory cessation to the fighting in

Korea. When this has been accomplished the door is at least open to discussions on how to achieve a permanent and honourable peace. Mr Attlee, a statesman who chooses his words carefully, sees the possibility of a new era of world peace emerging from the latest developments in Korea. This may be expecting a little too much. Nevertheless there does appear to exist grounds for believing that Russia, having tested the military and moral strength of the United Nations through her satellites in Korea, has decided that the United Nations is not to be trifled with. It is not to be gainsaid that the UN forces in Korea have won military and moral victories of far-reaching importance and that UNO has demonstrated its solidity of purpose in its resistance to armed aggression. The world will await the next few days anxiously, but nonetheless hopefully. The opportunity for resolving the Korea problem has arisen, and if it can be successfully exploited, it may well be that a new era of peace will be realised.

Peace Treaty

nation, and that her productive industries, already given a tremendous slipp in consequence of the Korea war, will be able to go forward even more rapidly with the aid of cheap labour, and to oust the Commonwealth from vital markets. The final draft of the treaty, drawn up by Mr Foster Dulles and his assistants, is about to receive the formal approval of most of Japan's former enemies, but judgment on the proposed pact must be withheld until the text is made public. A fair treaty will generally be acceptable, but outspoken criticism is inevitable if the terms offer to Japan unfair advantages in the field of industry and commerce at the expense of the countries of the free world who helped to win World War II.

The Japanese
IT is now virtually certain that the majority of the nations which fought Japan in World War II will sign a peace treaty with the defeated country at San Francisco early in September. The initiative throughout has been taken by the United States, which is entirely understandable, but the feeling exists that Washington has, at the same time, rushed many of the wartime allies into action somewhat against their better judgment. In the last analysis, however, importance rests not on when a peace treaty shall be concluded, but what constitutes its principal provisions. And here, the general public at the moment, has little or no knowledge. Britain has expressed fears that the treaty will present Japan with too easy a chance of becoming a successful competitor as a mercantile

FREMLINS' REAL BEER AT LAST!

Fremlins' Kentish Beer is here to give you the almost forgotten taste of beer that has real body—from England's Hop-Country straight to your palate!

Here's a Lager you'll really enjoy—brewed at Fremlins' to the most rigid Lager standards. Ask for Fremlins' Lager and make sure you do get it!

Sole Agents JOHN D. HUTCHESON & CO. LTD. King's Bridge, Tel. 31253

KING'S MAJESTIC

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

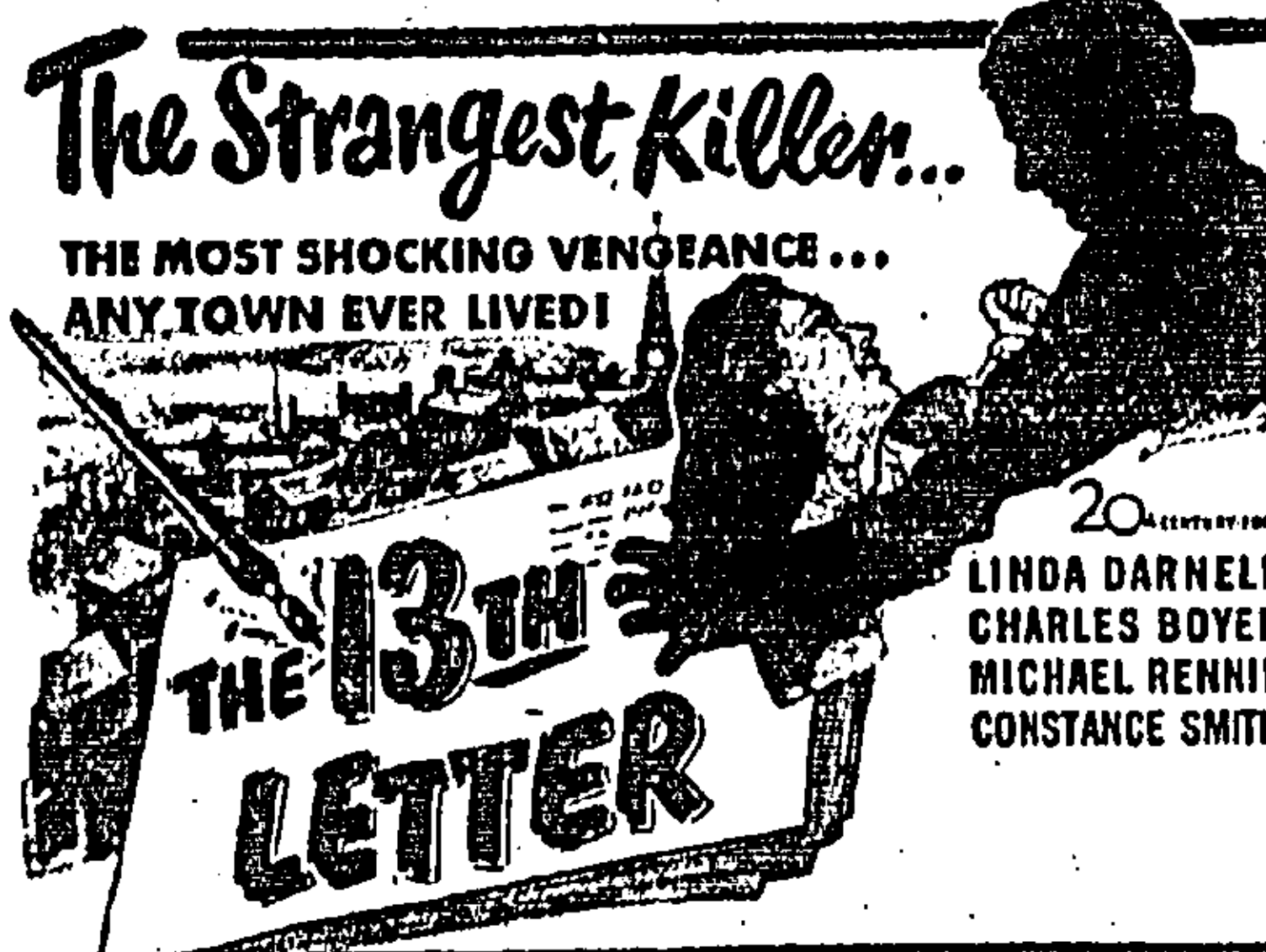
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

SCREEN'S FIERCEST
WILD MAN THRILLS!ALSO LATEST UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL NEWSREEL
AT THE KING'S

ROXY

BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



ROXY Added Attraction: "AQUA CAPERS" in Technicolor

★ COMING ATTRACTION ★



TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

Anton WALBROOK • Marius CORING

IN
"THE RED SHOES"

COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

★ TO-MORROW ★

WALTER HUSTON in
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"The
LEE TheatrePROUDLY PRESENTS
RUDOLF FRIML

World-Famous Composer-Pianist

in a
PIANOFORTE RECITAL

On Wednesday, July 11, 1951, at 9 p.m.

ALSO ON THE PROGRAMME
Miss Dora Chih, Coloratura Soprano, and Mr Gaston
d'Aquino, Tenor, accompanied by Prof. Harry OroSELECTIONS BY FRIML, CHOPIN, SCHUMANN,
SMETANA and DVORAK.

For One Performance Only

Bookings at LEE THEATRE & The Town Booking Office

(China Travel Service Bldg., Opposite Edinburgh House)
Tickets at \$10.00, \$7.50, \$4.70, & \$2.40. PLEASE BOOK EARLY.

Professor Richter On Peron Atomic Island



Professor Richter, Argentine President Peron's atomic scientist, was host to journalists on Huemul Island, where the Argentine is constructing its first atomic plant. The Professor claimed that in the near future an experiment will be the first of its type in the world. — AP Photo.

Hedy Lamarr's Underwear Auctioned Off

Hollywood, July 8. A New York merchant paid \$14,500 for two unopened envelopes containing some of Hedy Lamarr's panties and brassieres today but he did not have time to look at the "unmentionables" because he was too busy bidding on other items in the actress' wardrobe. It came all the way from New York just to buy these things and I want everything," said K. Kaye, gray-haired businessman who runs a New York shop specializing in the second-hand clothing of celebrities.

Mallory's, where auctioneer Arthur Goodie was selling a reported \$1,000,000 worth of the star's belongings, was jammed and bidding was lively as souvenir hunters and others bid against Kaye for a share of the clothes.

Her jewelry, furniture and other articles had been sold previously. Kaye was successful in buying all Miss Lamarr's slips, stockings, handkerchiefs, blouses, sweaters, sandals, skirts, a ski-hood and two envelopes containing her underwear. He also paid \$10 for a Bikini bathing suit. — United Press.

Marines Freed By Reds

San Francisco, July 8. Peking Radio said tonight that Chinese volunteers in Korea had recently released 19 prisoners of war belonging to the American First Marine Division and captured last winter.

The Radio said that the men had been re-educated before their release. — Reuter.



Collective Action For Pacific Security Urged

New York, July 8.

The Times editorial today welcomed the announcement that the Japanese peace treaty would be signed in San Francisco in September, but said the treaty must help lay the foundation for potential security in the Pacific through joint and collective action.

It recalled the United States already had extended discussions with its allies on the treaty, and said: "What was sought was some form of settlement that would be agreeable to the nations involved and would provide for the re-entry of Japan into the family of nations."

"This fact showed it is plain that the Japanese treaty must be not an end but a beginning. Its purpose is not merely to write Japan into the state of war. It must help lay the foundation for potential security in the Pacific through joint and collective action."

The Times said the United States is working on mutual assistance pacts with Australia and New Zealand.

The paper said this is good but not good enough because a system of bilateral agreements cannot adequately replace the general pattern of collective thought and action.

The editorial continued: "A Pacific security structure should include first of all the Republic of Korea, which was the first object of attack. It should include Vietnam, under a grave threat. Thailand, Indonesia and Malaya also need protection: the danger to India, Burma and Pakistan cannot be ignored."

NOT EASY

"If the Japanese treaty is to serve its purpose, it must open the way to other instruments of protection for these threatened peoples.... Working out a sound Pacific general alliance for freedom similar to the North Atlantic pact will not be easy. There is an element of heterogeneity much more difficult than that in Europe. There is wide diversity of opinion as to the extent of the danger."

Nevertheless, the Japanese treaty can and should be the first step toward wider and fuller understandings. It can be one of the foundation stones on which the freedom of Asian States must be built. — United Press.

Agreement On Allocations

Washington, July 8. Member governments of the International Materials Conference have agreed on the immediate introduction of an allocation scheme for tungsten and molybdenum.

The conference simultaneously announced third quarter allocations for both strategic metals for various countries (India and Pakistan are not mentioned in the allocation).

The Conference said that the allocations should not be regarded as establishing a permanent pattern for future allocations.

Tungsten and molybdenum are both used in hardening steel. — Reuter.

Dehydrated Fish For Britons?

Aberdeen, July 8. Britons may soon be eating dehydrated fish if experiments at a new food research station here are successful.

Scientists believe they can dehydrate the fish and pack it so that there is no loss of the tang and flavour. The new station will experiment to see if the process is a commercial proposition and send the results to big food processing firms.

The station has been set up by the scientific advisers division of the Ministry of Food and will work on all types of food, while concentrating on fish.

Already, one of Britain's great fishing ports, Aberdeen also has a fish research station where much pioneering work has been carried out. The local fish market ensures that plenty of fresh fish are available for experiments.

Over-production of fish at certain times of the year is one of the problems which will be solved if the dehydration process is successful. — Reuter.

Seeing For Themselves

Paris, July 8. Six members of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee arrived here today from Washington.

With three other members, two of whom arrived earlier and one of whom will arrive later, the nine Senators will spend 14 days in Europe to obtain first-hand information on military and economic conditions.

A sub-committee of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee made a similar trip to Europe in June. During their six days in Paris the Senators will see General Eisenhower and his Chief of Staff, General Gruenther, Charles Spofford, Chairman of the North Atlantic Deputies Council, and Ambassador Milton Katz.

The Senators hope to meet top officials of the French Government. — Reuter.

"SUICIDE" OUTPOST OFF CHINA COAST GUARDS FORMOSA

Quemoy Island A Chiang Gamble That Came Off

Quemoy, July 8.

This sunny, windswept, barren island two miles north of the Chinese Communist coast and 300 miles north of Hongkong, today remains a tense peaceful focal point in the Chinese situation.

Here, under the muzzles of sporadically active Communist guns, 60,000 of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's best combat troops wait uneasily to defend this last Chinese Nationalist link with their lost mainland.

Once the base of operations for generations of blood-thirsty Chinese and Formosan pirates who roamed in search of the richly laden trading junks plying the China coast waterways with silks, gold, spices and foodstuffs, Quemoy's occupants today have taken on a purely defensive role.

Pirates' look-outs have given place to pill-boxes, barbed-wire entanglements and machine-gun nests, and the only warlike vessels to be seen round the shallow waters of the 50-square mile island are the slim, grey sloops and gunboats of the pocket-size Chinese Nationalist Navy.

Seemingly unperturbed by the possibility that their isolated island home could any day become the hottest spot on the China coast, Quemoy's 38,000 population of farmers, fishermen and shopkeepers, quietly go about their daily tasks, watchful only not to transgress the Nationalist Army's stern military laws.

Generalissimo Chiang's troops first took up defensive positions on Quemoy in September, 1949, as the Communist armies swept south to the borders of Indo-China, Burma and Tibet. Quemoy was chosen by the fleeing Nationalists as a strategic buffer against a Communist invasion of Formosa.

SOME SHELLING

The Communists have made two serious attempts to capture the island. The first, in October, 1949, was fiercely driven off by the newly-entrenched Nationalists, who claimed the capture or decimation of nearly half of the 20,000-strong attacking Communist force.

Apart from a half-hearted attack on two tiny islets off Quemoy's shores last September, the Communists have done little to challenge the island's Nationalist defenders other than occasional shelling and the use of moving vehicles and soldiers easily visible to the Communist gunners. But, the Nationalists claim, the Communists are extremely bad shots.

Chiang has stuck to this seemingly "suicide" outpost against the advice of most of his foreign counsellors. And now, it would seem, his military gamble has paid off.

Life on Quemoy, apart from the occasional shelling, is a peaceful routine. Chiang's troops build roads, dig deeper and longer trenches and stronger pill-boxes and cultivate "vegetable gardens" which yield them their only supply of fresh vegetables.

WOMEN'S ISLAND

Placidly, in among the island's intensive network of trenches, barbed-wire and pill-boxes, loose-haired, strongly-built women cultivate the soil with their oxen and shaggy mules.

Quemoy is a "women's island." Latest army census figures show 22,000 women for 16,000 men. Because of the man shortage, Quemoy's women do most of the work.

Bare-footed, sloe-eyed, and coy, the Quemoy women are noted as much for their beauty as for the bright coloured reds, blues and greens of their loose-jacketed flapping pyjamas — practically the only type of women's clothing ever seen here.

Whether Quemoy's tranquillity will be upset in the immediate or distant future probably depends as much on events in Peking as in Washington, London or the Nationalist capital of Taipei.

But the morale of the Quemoy defenders remains unusually high. — Reuter.

SENATOR'S ARGUMENT

Washington, July 8.

Senator Francis Case today urged full freedom for the Chinese Nationalist leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, to attack Red China while Senator Hubert Humphrey called for rebuilding of Japan's military might as a protection against Communism.

Both men appeared on "People's Platform," a radio programme, and took opposing views on how to strengthen the United States' position in the Far East.

Senator Case said the Administration had reversed its Far Eastern policy as a result of the hearings on General MacArthur's dismissal but he advocated additional action.

"Let's take the wraps off Chiang Kai-shek and give him a chance to use the thousands of guerrillas now waiting to attack the Communist Chinese," he said.

Senator Humphrey outlined a five-point programme for peace in the Far East. It urged a speedy peace treaty for Japan which would enable the Japanese to rebuild their military structure as a bastion against Communist aggression in the Far East. He advocated that the United States build up its own bases in the Pacific area and said that the Pacific pact to include anti-Communist Far Eastern nations was vital to the United States' foreign policy.

MILITARY AID

Senator Humphrey also called for a strong military assistance programme for Far Eastern allies and a broad programme of economic assistance to keep the Asiatic nations strong against Communist ideological infiltration. He warned that the United States could not commit its major forces in the Far East but must be adept at developing global strategy aimed not against a single "enemy" but rather against the central "octopus" of Soviet Russia.

Senator Case said the United States' action in Korea had alienated a "huge reservoir" of goodwill which the United States had in Asia.

"It looked as if this were a war between the white and the coloured people of Asia," he said.

He added that any heated arrangement which left the Communists in control of any part of Korea would make certain that the victims of Communism there "will indeed be more defeated than the aggressor." — United Press.

Missing Plane Found

London, July 8. A two-engine plane for which a sea and air search was made by the English Channel yesterday was found during the night at Aix-les-Bains, France. The pilot was believed to have landed in France owing to dense fog over the English Channel. Ships and planes had combed the seas between England and France when the plane, on a flight from Rome, did not arrive at its destination. The plane was carrying five people. — Reuter.

ACHESON BECOMING POPULAR

Washington, July 8. Congressmen have a much higher regard for the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, now that the Korean war appears to be on its way toward settlement, Administration Democrats said today.

Representative John Rooney told newsmen he was optimistic about getting the House to reject a Republican-led move to take a personal slap at Mr Acheson by cutting off his salary.

"I am confident we are in a position now to defeat any of these anti-Acheson riders the Republicans have been talking about," said Mr Rooney, who is chairman of the House Appropriations sub-Committee which handles funds for the State Department.

The fiscal year 1952 appropriations bill for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments is to be considered by the full House Appropriations Committee on Monday and by the House itself a few days later.

One Southern Democrat, who asked not to be identified by name but who often opposes the Administration, agreed with Mr Rooney that the House was not likely now to take a personal dig at Mr Acheson.

Mr Rooney said that even a few Republicans had told him they were now opposed to making Mr Acheson an issue in the consideration of funds. — United Press.

American Air Force Units For Europe

Washington, July 8. The first Air Force unit to be sent to General Dwight D. Eisenhower's North Atlantic Force will soon be on its way to Europe.

Announcing this today the Air Force identified the unit as the 433rd Troop Carrier Wing composed of former air reserve squadrons from Northern Ohio. It would include about 48 planes at full strength.

There are about 1,500 men in the Wing which is equipped with C-119 troop carrier aircraft.

This is the second air reserve troop unit to be sent overseas. The Air Force announced last Tuesday that it was sending the 116th Fighter Bomber Wing—a National Guard unit equipped with F-84 Thunder jets—to Japan in the near future.

The Commander of the Wing is Colonel Harry Hopp of Kent, Ohio, a veteran of troop carrier service in China, Burma, Africa and Europe during the Second World War. — Reuter.

POP



Where Prisoners Don't Want To Escape Rehabilitation Camps For Red Sympathisers In Malay States

Ipoh, July 8.

From mountain retreats in North Malaya, guerillas can look down on two camps where Communist suspects and surrendered terrorists are housed by the Government.

One is at Ipoh, where detainees stare, sullen or expressionless, at European visitors. The other is at Taiping, where the same callers are greeted with spontaneous smiles.

In wired compounds, the inmates of the Ipoh detention camp are heavily guarded. They are idle and disgruntled.

In the Taiping rehabilitation camp, industrious "students" move freely about the grounds aware that they could easily escape if they wished. There are guards on the outside only—to prevent the guerillas from getting in.

These camps cater for the various types among the 10,000 Emergency detainees throughout Malaya who are providing the authorities with a large-scale headache.

The Ipoh camp, with 3,500 inmates, is the largest of seven similar institutions dotted round the country. Its "guests" include 330 women, 150 surrendered terrorists, 30 former police informers who do not feel safe living on the outside and 40 Chinese towkays (wealthy business men) who were caught paying subscriptions to the Communists.

More than 400 of the suspects have been interned for over two years.

RED CELLS

Mostly Chinese, with a sprinkling of Malays and Indians, they have been arrested under the Emergency Regulations during the last three years on suspicion that they have helped the Communist terrorists in some way or other.

Top officials say frankly that some of them were undoubtedly innocent of any crime when they were first picked up.

It is just one of the necessary evils of the Emergency, that the anti-terrorist efforts of the police and military would be crippled if each case had to be examined fully and the suspect brought to trial.

The tragedy, one police officer said, is that some of these "innocent bystanders" are now probably confirmed Communists.

Authorities at Ipoh have little doubt that there is a Communist cell in every compound. "More Communists are being bred here than in the jungle", one officer commented.

There is growing pressure in high quarters to have this detention camp system scrapped, but the difficulty is to find a satisfactory alternative.

HUNGER STRIKE

According to the law, these detainees cannot be forced to work.

In any case the camp has only 14 acres under cultivation, except for the piecemeal vegetable patches inside the compounds. They are allowed a certain amount of sport.

They are permitted one visitor

a week from outside and community leaders call at the camp to talk to them and listen to their grievances.

Cigarettes are not issued but police say their diet of rice, vegetables, pork and fish is satisfactory.

Visual contact between the compounds has been stopped to avoid co-ordinated demonstrations.

A few months ago, they staged a six-day hunger strike because some of their privileges had been taken away following a demonstration.

Communist intelligence has learned that the Communist-inspired whisper among the detainees is: If you are deported to China you will be able to return with the "Malayan Liberation Regiment" of the Chinese Red Army.

Young Chinese, in particular, are showing eagerness to be included in the flow of deportees to Communist China.

COSTLY BUSINESS

The Malayan Government has started deportations to South China again after a lapse of over a year. Two chartered ships a month being used to transport port Emergency detainees and their families back to their home country.

The reception officer at one South China port is a former inmate of the Ipoh Detention Camp—a confirmed Communist.

Deportations are slowly reducing the backlog of undesirable in the crowded camps but it is a costly business.

Meanwhile, what has become known as the "Taiping experiment" is proceeding serenely.

Carefully-screened male detainees between the ages of 17 and 40, who are not known to have belonged to the Malayan Communist Party but were merely under the influence of the terrorists, are enrolled for a period of rehabilitation.

Results are still to be seen, but the authorities consider the camp a useful laboratory for studying the victims of the Emergency.

But there is a happy, contented atmosphere about this camp built on the site of the old Taiping racecourse.

They have a free hand in the camp to work hard at vocational trades and schooling, play games and generally readjust themselves.

They eat films three times a week, receive a cigarette ration

—and live democracy instead of having it preached to them.

A Cantonese-speaking Chinese affairs officer, Mr. George Rothery, of Sussex, who runs the Taiping camp, believes that it is useless to try and discipline his "students".

There is no obvious appeal to patriotism with the Malayan Chinese—only to common sense, he says.

The school attempts to instill into the detainees a sense of civic-mindedness. In less than a year, 102 erstwhile suspected Communists have been freed to rejoin the community.

They went straight to good jobs. Six of them volunteered for the police force to join the fight against the terrorists. Thirteen of the present inmates are in Taiping on parole, working at sawmills, business houses and in the tin mines.—Reuter.

CLAIM FOR MIRA

Los Angeles, July 8.

Mr. Thio Chan Bee, member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Singapore, said here yesterday that the application of "moral rearmament principles" had averted a "potential civil war" between Chinese and Malays in Malaya.

He was addressing 400 delegates from 16 nations at the opening session of the Moral Rearmament Assembly for the reconstruction of Pacific relations. (Moral Rearmament is an international religious movement which was formerly called the Oxford Group).

Mr. Thio Chan Bee said that, at the end of the last war, the Chinese and Malayan communities—each numbering two and a half million—were bitterly opposed. Through applying the moral rearmament principles he had learned, Mr. Thio Chan Bee was able to get the leaders together, he said.

If deadlock can be solved between Chinese and Malays, deadlock in the world is not insoluble, he declared.

The Assembly, which lasts until July 10, will deal with steps necessary to answer the bid of Communism in the Orient by providing a democratic idea which is "more dynamic and satisfying," an official announcement said.

It added that the Assembly would also discuss how to eliminate the causes of race colour and class conflict and establish conditions necessary for a "genuine peace" in the Pacific.

Mrs. B. H. Oon, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Malaya, told the delegates that if Malaya were lost to Communism a large hole would be made in the defence of the West. "It would mean the loss not only of tin and rubber but of the whole of South-East Asia," she said.

The Assembly received a message from the Japanese Premier, Mr. Yoshida, saying that it afforded a "splendid opportunity to mobilise world public opinion for the cause of democracy and freedom."—Reuter.

Dewey Visit To Front

Pusan, July 8. Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, arrived in Pusan by a Constellation aircraft today on his tour of the Far East, Australia and New Zealand.

He said he would remain in Korea for two days, during which he would address the South Korean Assembly, fly to Seoul and visit frontline units of the Eighth Army.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Muccio, and the Deputy Commander of the Eighth Army, Lieutenant-General John R. Coulter, the South Korean Prime Minister, Dr. John M. Chang, and most of the members of the National Assembly welcomed Mr. Dewey at the airport.

About 150 members of the Assembly joined in the applause which greeted Mr. Dewey.

He told them, "Korea is not fighting alone. My countrymen are ready to fight for the collective security of the world."

He said he was looking forward to returning to Korea again, "when peace settles on this country."—Reuter.

Malik Plays Mine Host At Waldorf



Defence Spending Request Only A Beginning

Washington, July 8.

Mr. Karl Bendetsen, Assistant Secretary of the Army, said today that the Defence Department's request for \$6,500,000,000 to build new military facilities was but one instalment of a huge programme.

Appearing on the network Radio Forum, Mr. Bendetsen said the sum asked for the coming 24 months would not supply the armed forces "with what would be required in the event of all-out war."

PROPHECY WAS PREMATURE

New York, July 8.

Mr. Harry Devereaux, President of the American Wool Council, has accused Mr. Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilisation Director, of making rash and incorrect statements about the existence of an adequate substitute for wool.

Mr. Council released today the text of a telegram sent by Mr. Devereaux to Mr. Johnston, who was reported as saying that "synthetic wool" would do "wool what nylon did to silk and that it should be produced to succeed wool."

The telegram said that Mr. Johnston's statement did "a grave disservice to the entire wool growing and wool textile industries of the country."

Even the most optimistic producer of synthetic fibres would admit freely that to date no synthetic fibre had been produced which was comparable to wool in its exclusive qualities of protection, wear and service.

Mr. Johnston's conclusion was "apparently based on self-interested advice from someone or on your own lack of knowledge of the basic facts regarding the great wool fibre industries," the telegram added.

It was sent on behalf of American wool growers, wool textile manufacturers and other members of the Wool Council.—Reuter.

Unique Photos Of Everest

New Delhi, July 8.

Mr. J. Bannerjee, Inspector-General of Forests of the Indian Ministry of Agriculture, claimed today that he had photographed and conquered Mount Everest from within eight miles due southwest.

He was commenting on a statement in London by Mr. Eric Shipton, who will lead an expedition to the world's highest peak this winter from the south.

Mr. Shipton had said that the south face of Everest had been neither mapped nor photographed.

Mr. Bannerjee added: "I have secured valuable data for the Kosi Valley irrigation project and have taken cine-photographs for the first time from an altitude of 14,000 feet."

"This is an area where no man, to my knowledge, has penetrated."—Reuter.

Moscow, July 8. The Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, returned here today after a month's leave in Paris, where he attended the conference of the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).—Reuter.

Russia's Jacob Malik (centre) served Russian caviare and champagne when he entertained 40 UN delegates at the Waldorf Hotel in New York. At left is Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb, and on right Ernest Gross, of the U.S.—AP Photo.

PEACEFUL SIAM VITAL TO EAST

London, July 7.

The importance of stability in Siam's internal affairs to ensure uninterrupted rice supplies to South-East Asia is referred to in a Daily Telegraph leader today. It recalls that the case of Burma showed the Western world just how quickly a full rice-bowl could be emptied by political and military chaos.

It adds that bitter experience elsewhere has also taught us how adept are the Communists at turning unexpected developments to account.

Commenting on the return to power of Marshal Phibul Songgram, the paper remarks that he has recently proved himself a man on whom the West could rely. It recalls that he has tried to close the Siamese frontier against the terrorists in Malaya, and has sent troops to Korea.

It is also true, continues the Telegraph, that there are many people in Siam to whom such policies are unacceptable. The intelligentsia, fascinated by Communism's doctrinal appeal, see in China their promised land; the Chinese merchant-class, fascinated by their country's "new material strength, see in Communism a force with which they must come to terms. But no such thoughts are likely to have been present in the minds of the Siamese Naval leaders, it considers, because they are reputed to be opposed to all foreign influences, including those of China and Communism.

The Telegraph concludes that they seem to have engaged in a mere palace revolt, springing more from a desire for personal power than from any ideological quarrel with the present regime.—London Express Service.

WORDS WERE CONCEALED

Washington, July 8.

The Federal Trade Commission today issued a complaint against 12 United States sewing-machine companies for "deception of the public by failing to reveal the Japanese origin of sewing-machine heads." The Commission will open hearings on the complaints on Sept. 4.

It charged that, although imported machine heads bore the words "Made in Occupied Japan" or "Japan," in the assembling process these words were concealed by the motor and not visible. It also noted: "There is among members of the purchasing public a substantial number who have a decided preference for products originating in the United States over products originating in whole or in part in foreign countries including sewing-machine heads."—United Press.

Mediator In Kashmir

Srinagar, July 8.

Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations representative in Kashmir, will not stay here for more than two weeks, according to his Press Officer today.

Dr. Graham and his party arrived here this afternoon from New Delhi, after talks there with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.—Reuter.

Truman Future Speculation

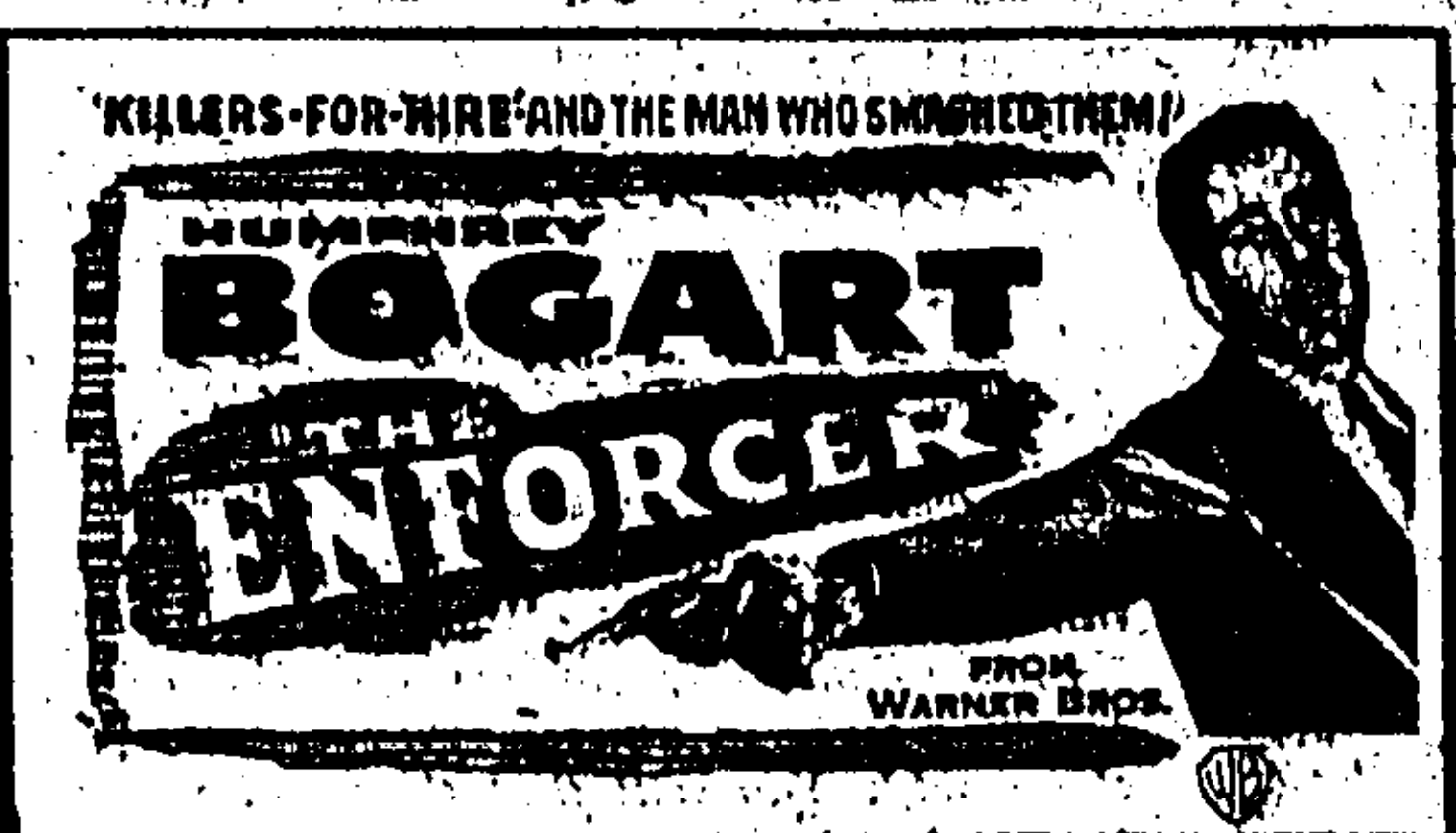
Washington, July 8.

The political stock of President Truman, which has bobbed up and down spectacularly in the last six years, is due for a powerful new upswing if the U.N. negotiations are successful in Korea, according to predictions of independent political experts.

The consensus of informed observers is that "vindication" of Mr. Truman's Korea policy might set off a boom in the President's popularity that would carry him to another four-year term in the White House.

Equally cogent arguments have been advanced in the last few days that the end of the fighting in Korea, providing that it sticks for at least a year, will afford the President an opportunity to retire from office gracefully and with honour.—United Press.

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



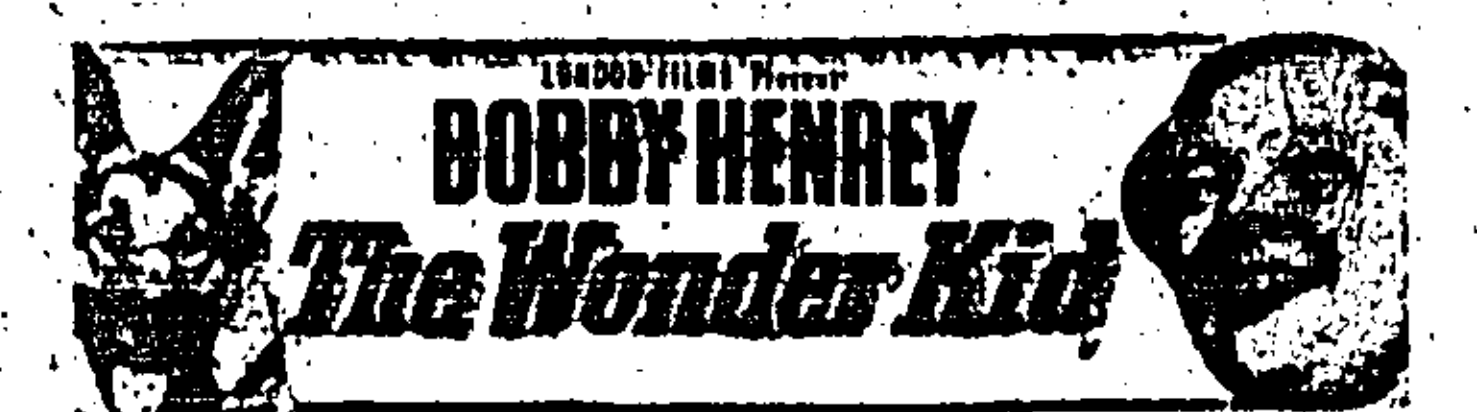
NEXT CHANGE MGM'S TECHNICOLOR SPECTACLE! Rudyard Kipling's "KIM" Starring: Errol Flynn, Dean Stockwell



DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M. ★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



COMING ATTRACTION AT THE LEE



NEXT CHANGE AT THE LIBERTY

THE MOST VIVID DOCUMENTARY OF WORLD WAR II

"VICTORIES ON BATTLEFRONT"



also

"TINKER"

Written & Produced by Herbert Marshall



17, Hankow Rd. Kowloon — TO-DAY ONLY — AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



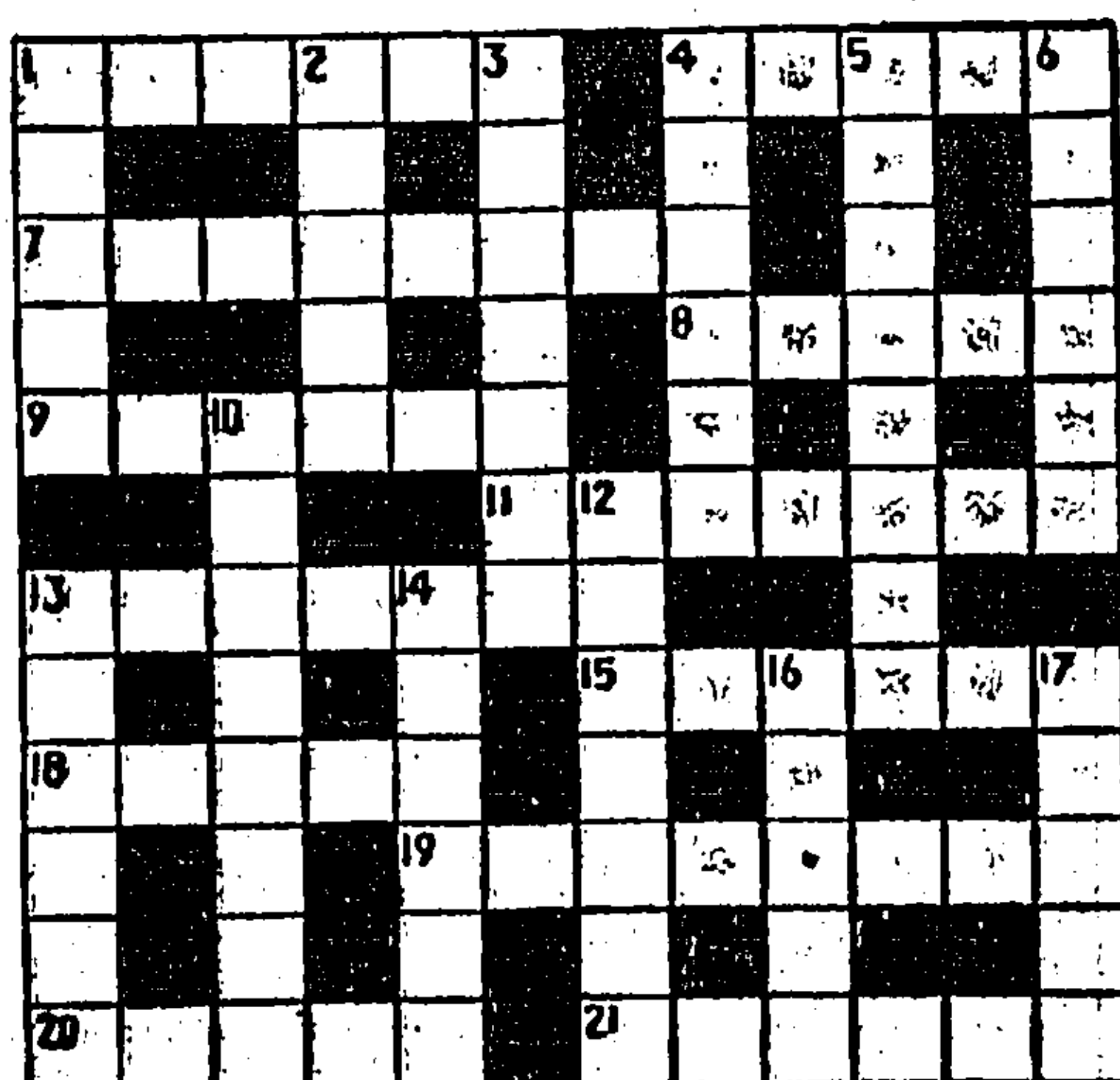
AT 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 & 10.30 P.M. (FREE SHOWING) "MEET THE NAVY"



AT 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 & 10.30 P.M. (FREE SHOWING) "WE WERE STRANGERS"



A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Save (6).
- 4 Part of a flower (5).
- 7 Changeable (8).
- 8 Bring (6).
- 9 Sign (6).
- 11 Warlike (7).
- 13 Instrument for describing circles (7).
- 15 Obvious (8).
- 18 Composition for nine (5).
- 19 Vague (6).
- 20 Make difficulties (5).
- 21 Last (6).

DOWN

- 1 Talks wildly (5).
- 2 Scale (5).
- 3 Preserves (7).
- 4 Exonile (6).
- 5 Reptile (8).
- 6 Deadly (6).
- 10 Impetus (6).
- 12 Calumniate (7).
- 13 Frank (6).
- 14 Writer (6).
- 16 Essayed (5).
- 17 Strained (5).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Brim, 4 Ransack, 6 Abet, 9 Scar, 10 Moulded, 11 Vain, 12 Brac, 14 Testing, 17 Adult, 19 Pulse, 22 Ensnare, 26 Leap, 27 Exit, 28 Protrude, 29 Ira, 30 True, 31 Peril, 32 Deep, Down: 2 Record, 3 Marvel, 4 Remit, 5 Atoned, 6 Split, 7 Clear, 12 Bare, 13 Aup, 15 Idle, 16 Glen, 18 Avasts, 20 Allied, 21 Satire, 23 Vague, 24 Secks, 25 Ever.

FAROUK & NARRIMAN ON HONEYMOON



Wedding picture: King Farouk escorts his 18-year-old bride into the throne room of the Abdin Palace in Cairo for her first public appearance as Queen of Egypt. (AP Picture).

INTERESTING ASPECTS OF THE EGYPTIAN MONARCH'S CHARACTER ARE REVEALED IN THIS FINAL REPORT OF AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

By Norman Price

LIGHTS blaze from King Farouk's royal honeymoon suite at the Hotel Caesar Augustus in Capri. The Italian moon is full and there are strains of Oriental music. Two American sailors, noses pushed against the hotel's 12-foot high railings, spoke to me wistfully when they saw I was about to be permitted through the strict Palace guard. "Gee, I bet that's some orgy going on. You lucky stiff."

I smiled. "That music," I said, truthfully, "will be Queen Narriman playing her gramophone records and Farouk will be drinking orange juice."

They did not believe me. They stayed outside and let their imaginations run riot. And that is the trouble with the Farouk rumours. Nobody has told the truth because nobody, until now, has been in a position to tell it.

Never before, since he became King, has Farouk allowed a journalist near him. By his strict Oriental standards the Monarch just did not do that sort of thing.

ENEMIES

THE result has been that his enemies have had a field-day. Nobody has stopped them. Farouk has never answered back. He has a lot of enemies, for he is a Mohammedan and thus the natural foe of Communist and Zionists.

If they can discredit him with his own people by tales of night-club drinking—although Farouk is a strict teetotaler, like all devout Moslems—and photographs of the King of Arab and his Queen in swim suits exposed to infidel eyes (yours and mine) they might disturb Egypt's loyalty.

They would like that. But what guzzles King Farouk is that the British, who are neither Communist nor Zionist, seem to hate him most of all. Steadily each day uphill to Farouk's hotel

of each other's presence. They sit with heads close together over coffee. Always it seems some joke going on between them. Their favourite spot in Capri is Gracie's Fields restaurant, Canzoni del Mare.

On their first night King Farouk requested "Sally." He told Gracie, "It is one of my favourite songs. I have a little musical jug that sings it, but not so well as you do."

"Sally" is also one of Narriman's favourites. Farouk told me proudly: "She is very fond of music and has a very lovely collection of phonograph records. She loves classical music and music in general. She is a very clever little girl with very good taste and sense."

NO FUSS

FAROUK insisted that Gracie share his food. He had wanted an Egyptian meal, that night and had brought his own favourite dishes and Narriman's (hers a special chicken casserole; his, melons from his own farm.)

"Ec, that melon! I'll never forget it," Gracie said, "it was lovely." Her opinion of the Royal pair is: "I think he's a nice jolly chap and she seems such a sweet happy little lass." Farouk's opinion of Gracie: "I had known she was popular, of course, and now I have met her I understand why so full of pep, so young in her heart. I think she's a very sweet person."

But if Farouk had not been quick-eyed, yet another scandal story might have been born. For when Gracie heard he was coming she put out her best girl dinner service. Farouk told me: "Some silly fellow among my retinue made her take it away again. I suppose it was not entirely the fellow's fault because I always tell my people that when I am visiting places unofficially there shall never be a fuss. I like things as simple as possible."

"Well, fortunately, I just spotted what was happening and when I heard it was Gracie's best service I made them put it right back. I felt it was very nice of her and told her it was a pleasure to use it." Then jocularly he added: "You know, I hope none of it was missing afterwards."

EMBARRASSED

TO help Gracie, as he put it, "dress the place for her customers" Farouk ordered his white luxury yacht, *Pride of the Sea*, to be brought from Capri's main harbour and anchored with lights-a-glitter under the full moon off Gracie's beach. Narriman was delighted. She has discovered to her surprise that she is a good sailor and takes great pleasure in the yacht.

Farouk offered me one of his long plump cigars. "During the war," he said, "I offered Churchill a cigar fifty centimetres long and three in width as a little souvenir of his visit. Churchill immediately asked for a mirror to be brought so that he could look at himself. We brought him a mirror and he stood for several minutes striking attitudes and studying himself with the cigar, although it was in the middle of an official occasion."

"I was very embarrassed for him. One must be so careful for one's dignity in the Orient, which is perhaps why I take my holidays in Europe for scenery change and so I can dine out, attend theatres, swim and make holiday as others do."

NIGHT LIFE

FAROUK's night life in Capri so far has been confined to Gracie's place. He and Narriman dine quietly, sometimes dance. Farouk is surprisingly light on his feet for a man of his massive physique. But more than that, he slip orange juice and listen to the music.

Narriman uses the powder room and waits her turn for the mirror demurely. Farouk told me: "I have complete faith in her good sense not to place herself in any awkward situation. She is so sensible and intelligent."

When they depart they go quietly along the unobtrusive sea-front path by Gracie's swimming-pool. I watched them go. Farouk stood aside for Queen Narriman to precede him and she walked out proudly. But when she reached the first patch of shadow beyond the restaurant she waited for him. The moon was very big and full. They put their hands around each other's shoulders, her copper hair against his chest, and walked on together.

Their two empty orange juice glasses and Farouk's single cigar stub lay behind them on the right-hand table. Waiters cleared them away. Another night of "Sally" was over, for the world's most understood monarch and his bride.

The story of Miss X

THIS is the story of a pretty young musician who sank from a respected place in society to lead the life of a thief because of her devouring need for narcotics. Her story was recorded at the bleak Westfield State Reformatory for women in New York, where at 25 she is serving a prison sentence.

Born into an educated New England family, Miss X showed early talent for music, which her parents sympathetically encouraged.

She studied at one of the best music schools in the U.S.A.—Oberlin conservatory in Ohio—and completed her education at Boston Emmanuel College for women.

\$80 A WEEK

She not only played bass violin, cello and alto saxophone but was an accomplished arranger and composer. At 20 she was earning \$80 a week. Then she was taken seriously ill.

Her doctor gave her demerol to relieve the pain—and soon she found she had become completely dependent on the drug.

When her doctor cut her off from demerol she began to buy it illegally. Buy after a while she found it too mild to satisfy her cravings and turned to morphine.

About this time Miss X joined the Women's Army Corps, where she found it was easy to obtain all the drugs she needed. "We were supplied with medical kits containing powerful drugs, and I got drugs that way. I simply stole a kit whenever I needed more dope."

After her discharge from the army she travelled to New York, to Cleveland, Philadelphia, Washington—any place where she could obtain narcotics.

THE CAPSULES

Despite the drug habit that was slowly destroying her health she was still able to carry on with her work as arranger and composer. But though her income remained between \$70 and \$80 a week, she found it was not enough to keep her supplied with the tremendous quantity of narcotics she now desired.

She spent more than the \$85 a week on the 60 drug capsules she used every day. Soon it became necessary to steal to get extra money.

Finally she turned to prostitution.

Miss X tells of a hotel in the New York suburb of Bronx where clerks sold drugs.

"It was protected by the police. There was one particular patrolman we knew as Smitty who went in there at seven or eight o'clock at night until he went off duty early morning. Then he'd hang around until the girls paid him off."

"If there was any complaint about men brought in by girls then, Policeman Smitty bluffed his way and warned the men that if they didn't give the girls their money they'd send

DRUG GIRL

TEEN-AGE drug addicts are shocking the United States with their disclosures to the Senate's Investigating Committee in Washington.

them off to prison. And then he would take a man aside and say, 'You know I could have taken you to prison. Don't you think I deserve some consideration. So he made money on all angles.'

Miss X tells how drugs were being openly sold in some of Manhattan's best known drug stores, cafeterias and night clubs.

"You go in the drug store and you ask the man for needles, and if he thinks you look all right he'll just fish them from underneath the counter and give them to you, no questions asked."

Often when she had obtained enough drugs for herself she joined other pedlars selling narcotics to school children. She personally knew a "couple of hundred" child addicts, and had "unfortunately sold drugs to them."

Miss X was more sorry about this phase of her activities than any other, and told the investigators: "It's pitiful to see these young kids buying the stuff. I don't think they know what they are doing. I

know youngsters who go to department stores doing what they call 'boosting' (shop-lifting) and who are turning into burglars. Sometimes they take their young girl friends with them—12 or 13 years old."

In her travels from one area to another in search of narcotics Miss X met many tragic young people whose lives had been ruined by narcotics.

BABY, TOO

Her friends included a husband and wife who thought taking drugs was just as normal as eating and drinking. They even ended up giving drugs to their baby only 11 months old. Whenever the baby cried they would give him a shot of heroin to shut him up."

She knew children of 11 who were selling drugs and other eight- and nine-year-olds who acted as errand boys for dope pedlars.

At Coney Island amusement park she had watched pedlars who were so desperate to sell their stuff to "hike someone out of some money" that they would accept any man or woman in the street—whether or not they were known addicts—and say: "Want anything?—Do you use horse (heroin)? Would you like to try cocaine?"

And her own future? Miss X hardly dared to be hopeful. Her greatest hope at the moment, she tearfully told the investigators, was that her tragic story could help to save other young lives "from being sold into the slavery of the drug habit."

Frederick Cook
(World Copyright Reserved—
London Express Service)

RONALD ROPER on the LONDON STAGE

ALEC GUINNESS' "HAMLET" HAD TO BE TAKEN OFF

LONDON, July 3. SO the public was right. And Alec Guinness was wrong. He tried to give us a new version of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" as interpreted by Guinness himself. But the public did not like the interpretation. So the production at the New Theatre closes at the end of the week. Losses are estimated at £25,000.

Why did it fail? One of the reasons is, probably, that for the first time in fifty years Hamlet was played in London wearing a beard. "After all," Alec Guinness had argued, "it's absurd to say 'pluck off my beard, and blow it in my face' if I'm clean-shaven."

Such strict adherence to the text apparently does not appeal to the public. They did not like Guinness' portrayal of a sick Hamlet, high strung, tight lipped, right. Laurence Olivier gave us a fiery Hamlet; John Gielgud, a practical one. The two later productions received nothing but praise from the public and critics alike.

Noted theatre critics such as Beverley Baxter described it as "the worst Hamlet I have ever seen."

It's that man again I refer, of course, to that irrepressible, irresistible, one-and-only Danny Kaye. His new film, entitled, "On the Riviera," has just been generally released here.

Noted theatre critics such as Beverley Baxter described it as "the worst Hamlet I have ever seen."

Miss Lister is appearing in Peter Ustinov's "Love of Four Colonels." In this she undertakes the most difficult assignment of her career. She plays the part of the four dream girls of an English, French, Russian and American colonel.

On the opening night of the play, believe it or not, four off-stage friends of hers were in a box to watch her performance—an Englishman, a Frenchman, a Russian and an American. All were colonels!

ENGLISH-BORN film star Elizabeth Taylor is back in England again. She is here to play the part of Rebecca in the film version of "Ivanhoe" with Robert Taylor.

Referring to her broken marriage of less than a year, she said in London the other day that she still sees her ex-husband Nick Hilton, and that they are still "good friends."

It will be recalled that Miss Taylor was three engaged, married at 18 and divorced at 19. Will she marry again? "Yes—but not yet," she adds.

When only the best will do

It is a well known fact that the best Virginia cigarettes are made in London; but, fortunately, they do not all stay there! The famous Benson & Hedges red tin is a familiar sight in almost every country of the world. You will find these cigarettes in the hands of particular smokers who prefer to pay just a little more to make quite sure of having the absolute best for all those occasions when only the best will do.

IN TINS OF 20
\$1.10

NOT ONLY
FOIL WRAPPED BUT
ALSO PACKED IN
POCKET TINS OF 20

BY APPOINTMENT
"SOMECOUNTY TO
THE PURITY THE KING"

SUPER VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
BY
BENSON and HEDGES
OLD BOND STREET, LONDON

TwoBabes

BABY FOOD

TWO BABES Baby Food builds firm bones and healthy flesh the way nature intended they should be built.

TWO BABES Baby Food is the modern, economical, time-saving method of baby feeding. TWO BABES is complete, which means that nothing else should be added but water. GET A TIN today and start your baby on the road to health and happiness.

Obtainable at All Leading Stores
Sole Agent: **ARZDEL LTD.**

**HEALTH GIVING
BODY BUILDING
ECONOMICAL
CONVENIENT**

UNIVERSAL

Genève

LEADERS IN THE FIELD OF HIGH CLASS WATCHES

Available at all leading jewellers

FAIRY CAKES

THINK I CAN SPARE AN EGG FOR THESE?

CREAM 2 OZ MARG. WITH 3 OZ CASTER SUGAR

STIR IN A BEATEN EGG, AND BEAT WELL TOGETHER

ADD 4 OZ FLOUR, SIEVED WITH 1 TEASPOON BAKING POWDER, AND A GRATING OF NUTMEG AND MOISTEN WITH 2 DESERTSPOONS OF MILK

DIVIDE MIXTURE IN THREE AND COLOUR ONE LOT: PINK, AND ANOTHER GREEN

DROP SPANFULS AT FAIRLY WIDE INTERVALS ON A GREASED BAKING SHEET

AND BAKE IN A HOT OVEN TILL THE EDGES BROWN LIGHTLY

HOW TO DRESS FOR LUNCH

—BY MICHAEL WILDING

HONGKONG'S BEST PROVE TOO GOOD FOR VIETNAM'S TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONS

By "ARGONAUT"

Further proof of Hongkong's ability to stay among the world's best at table tennis was given yesterday to a capacity crowd at Southern Playground when the Colony stars routed the world seventh-ranking Vietnam team by five games to one.

This was the second defeat sustained by the visitors out of their three matches in Hongkong. In the opening match they edged out third ranking Chi Chun by 5-4, but went down by 3-5 to the local champions, Wing San, in the second match.

They leave for Macao today and are expected to be back in the Colony on July 5 before returning to Vietnam.

The Hongkong team of three was led by the Far Eastern Champion, Sih Shu-chiu, who after a shaky start settled down to more accurate play to take both his games.

Playing aggressively throughout, Sih was completely off form at the start of his opening match against the Vietnamese representative at the World Championships, Nguyen Lan-hop.

Repeated errors and overhesitancy in making his "kills" lost him countless points in the first set, which he was lucky to win by 24-22, after saving off one set point.

His smashes still failed to find their mark in the second set, which went to the steadier Nguyen Lan-hop by 24-26.

A more cautious Sih who carefully chose his killing shots ran out an easy winner in the third set by 21-13.

Dam The-cong, who substituted for Nguyen Dam-thuen in last night's matches, proved no match against the all-smashing game of the Far Eastern Champion, losing in two straight sets.

BEST ON VIEW

Best player on view last night was Fu Chi-fang of the Colony team. Like his more reputed teammate, Fu is a brilliant attacking player, but possesses the advantage of a greater accuracy and steadiness in strokes.

The best match of the evening was between Fu and the Vietnamese No. 1, Mai Van-hoa, which resulted in a sparkling duel between offence and defence.

Time and again Mai earned rounds of applause with brilliant retrieving of Fu's barrage of smashes, but eventually failed to keep up with the systematic and relentless attacking strokes of his opponent. An easy two-set win over the Vietnamese third string, Dam The-cong gave Fu the full quota of two games for the evening.

Hongkong's third player for the match, Keung Wing-ning, was perhaps the only unhappy choice on the part of the Hongkong selectors.

In both his games, Keung was content to play the safe and monotonous defensive game of just returning every shot back. Brighter table-tennis might well be the plea to our table tennis selectors in their choice of a Hongkong team.

MARATHON GAME

Keung opened the evening with a marathon three-set game against Vietnam's Mai Van-hoa, none of the three sets reaching the full number of points, but each being terminated by the time limit—20 minutes for the first set, and 10 minutes each for the second and third sets.

OPEN TRIPLES RESULTS

The Ellipino Club trio of F. G. da Luz, D. A. Rosario and Dr. V. N. Alencar were trailing 8-10 behind J. M. Gutierrez, J. A. Rocha and H. A. Ozorio in the Second Round of the Lawn Bowls Open Triples Championships match at Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday and then rallied to win 20-19.

Results were: The following were the results of yesterday's Second Round Open Triples lawn bowls games: At Tai Koo—P. Hughes, R. D. Robertson, W. M. McCall beat F. Lee, W. C. Ogley and A. A. 19-14. At Kowloon—C. M. Omar and U. M. Omar beat D. Monaghan, J. McCall and W. J. Marshall 19-13. At H.K.C.—R. Bass, C. R. Rommelt and J. S. Landolt beat C. E. Souza, A. V. Gosand and C. E. Passos 19-13. At K.C.C.—G. da Luz, D. A. Rosario and V. N. Alencar beat J. M. Gutierrez, J. A. Rocha and H. A. Ozorio 20-19. At K.C.C.—M. Ramdin, I. Ali and M. B. Hassan beat V. A. Neves, J. A. Delgado and M. T. Nunes 19-13.

BASKETBALL

The Independent Club defeated Kowloon Chinese YMCA, 32-30, in the Open Basketball League at Caroline Hill last night. The I-Feng team will return to Manila this afternoon.

Keung was beaten at his own game in this match by the more brilliantly defensive Mai Van-hoa.

The first two sets of his match against Nguyen Lan-hop were an exact repetition of his duel against Van-hoa, but this time Keung succeeded in wearing out his opponent.

Suddenly coming out of his shell in the third set with a burst of smashes, Keung went on to lead 12-1 and 16-3 and romped home a comfortable winner by 21-4.

A very conspicuous feature of the night's games was the contracting grip of the bat adopted by the Hongkong and Vietnam players.

All the three Hongkong players adopted the pen grip while all the Vietnamese

players the orthodox tennis grip.

And like in tennis, even allowing for the numerous errors made, the more aggressive player came out well on the top of the player who depended on his opponent's mistakes, rather than score the points himself.

THE SCORES

Hongkong 5-Vietnam 1
Sih Shu-chiu (HK) beat Nguyen Lan-hop 24-22, 24-20, 21-13, beat Dam The-cong 21-7, 21-15.

Fu Chi-fang (HK) beat Tam The-cong 21-7, 21-10, beat Mai Van-hoa 21-11, 18-21, 21-16.

Keung Wing-ning (HK) lost to Mai Van-hoa 17-15 (time limit), 7-10 (time limit), beat Nguyen Lan-hop 19-21, 22-20, 21-4.

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

Film Test Satisfied The S. African Authorities On McCarthy's Bowling Action

Mr Sid Pegler, the South African manager, was diplomatically silent when I asked him for his reaction to suggestions that the bowling action of Cuan McCarthy (four for 76 in the Second Test) is open to question.

I think it is, but since our own professional umpires in two Test matches and a variety of county games have passed his action as lawful it is little use querying it now. Indeed, we should lay ourselves open to the grave charges of "queuing" after defeat if we did so. If Frank Chester and company pass him, criticism from others is disarmed.

Earlier in the tour before the Tests began, I did talk with Mr Pegler about McCarthy. He told me that two or three years ago his action was queried in South Africa. As a result, unknown to the bowler, a slow motion film was taken of him.

FILM TEST

Cricket authorities "saw" the film, passed the action as correct, and since then McCarthy has been through two Test series in his own land, including one against England.

To begin no-balling him now would create the worst sort of impression in South Africa. Anyhow, to judge from their nearly two months of silence, our expert umpires do not feel he ought to be no-balled at all.

We cannot begin to "call" him in July after he has bowled since early May.

SANDS THE SILENT

Dave ("SILENT") SANDS, Australia's Empire Middleweight Champion, is carefully preserving his reputation as the least talkative man in boxing.

But his manager, wise old Tom Maguire, is as loquacious as ever. "Dave can warm himself up on Brown in readiness for Randolph Turpin. If he doesn't, you can come to me for the excuses. They call me Alibi King of Australia," said the man who has discovered and managed 22 champions.

"Dave proved himself the best middleweight in the British Empire when he knocked out Dick Turpin here two years ago. Now he is going to try his hardest to do the same to Randolph."

Nobody would have guessed, listening to manager Maguire's sales talk, that he and Sands were at loggerheads only a few weeks ago.

NANCY'S WORRY

"What Nancy Chaffee was just mad about" after her match with Beverly Baker was not how close a shave she had had in the final set, but that her fiancé, Ralph Kiner, the U.S. baseball star, had not received her latest letter.

"I guess I am more worried about his baseball than my own tennis," she said. "To her mother, I have had such a sarcastic letter from him. He has not hit a home run for the Pittsburgh Pirates since I left."

Miss Chaffee told me she will get married when she returns from Wimbledon, adding, "If he is not too mad about the letters."

Then there will be more concentration on her TV work, in which Kiner will team up with her for a programme called Mr. and Mrs. Sportsman, and not so much serious tennis.

"But I might come to Wimbledon again," she said. Gold ear-rings with a figure of a baseball player carrying Kiner's number four kept dropping off during the game. Her comment on that match was: "I used to think when you are 5-1 down in the final set you have had it. Now I know differently."

TOUR TROUBLE

Genial Mr Anthony S. de Mello, president of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, is in London, talking over at Lord's the preliminaries to the despatch of an MCC side to India in the autumn.

I asked him whether he felt that a full strength English side would be available for the tour. "I have every reason to believe that it will," he replied, "leaving that it will."

Well, I hope he is right from the point of view of India, a country which because of its cricketing keenness deserves the best team we can send. But I am sure of difficulties partly financial, partly because of the need for rest after the tour of Australia last winter.

Our best players can hardly be expected to go abroad every winter. Talking of bowlers, it is a point of interest that of the six Counties at the top of the championship table, Warwickshire, Yorkshire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Kent and Glamorgan all except Kent have more bowlers than batsmen appearing in the first-class averages.

Kent have one representative in each category.

All but one of the other Counties represented in the averages have more batsmen than bowlers, the difference being greatest in respect of Nottinghamshire with four batsmen and no bowler. The one exception is Surrey, with three bowlers and only one batsman.

The inference is unmistakable. Batsmen adorn cricket, but bowlers are the match-winners.

DOUBLE LUCK

Don Butler, that stalwart of British tennis who was once tempted to claim the Centre Court as his own property because he opened the Wimbledon programme there three years in



Hironoshin Furuhashi, (right), the "Flying Fish from Fujiyama," with Shiro Hashizume. One of his world records—for 800 metres free style—has just been beaten by Honolulu's Ford Konno.

Future Of The "Flying Fish" Depends Upon Employers' "Sympathetic Understanding"

By LESLIE NAKASHIMA

Whether Hironoshin Furuhashi the "Flying Fish of Fujiyama," will continue to be the world's No. 1 swimmer at the 1952 Olympic Games, at Helsinki will depend entirely upon the "sympathetic understanding" of his employers.

Given that understanding so that he can train adequately, Furuhashi will defeat Australian

John Marshall and Honolulu's Ford Konno, his two keenest rivals, according to Masanori Yusa, former Olympic Champion and presently one of the top swimming coaches in Japan.

"Furuhashi is a salary man now and will not be free to practise as he was when a college student," Yusa told the United Press. "No matter how much natural talent a swimmer has, his success or failure is prescribed by the amount of training he can get. Practice is the most important thing in swimming."

KONNO KEEPS SHATTERING RECORDS

Honolulu, July 8. Ford Konno, 18, shattered the world 800 Metres Freestyle swimming record here on Saturday night. Konno sprinted the 800-metre course in 9:30.7, bettering Japanese Hironoshin Furuhashi's 1949 record of 9:36.5 by 4.8 seconds.

A slim crowd at Walki-Natatorium watched the youngster strike out fast from the start and keep pace up to the finish mark.

The new 800-metre time is seven seconds better than the American record of 9:37.7 which Konno set last month. The feat was the sixth American record-breaking swim by Konno in the current Hawaiian outdoor season.—United Press.

The married couple Mike and Joey Lloyd squeezed in the mixed at the last second. —(London Express Service.)

THE HANDLING CODE IS MAKING HEADWAY ON THE CONTINENT

By VERNON MORGAN

London, July 8.

The playing of Rugby football in countries outside the Commonwealth has increased so much in recent years that the Rugby Union is to set up a committee to study developments.

Efforts are to be made to further this interest in the countries on the Continent, where this game is still in its infancy.

Only France can be put in the same category as the four British teams—England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland—and the Commonwealth countries like New Zealand, South Africa and Australia.

It is to be doubted whether the Rugby game will make much headway on the Continent, seeing the very firm hold that soccer has got, a hold which is increasing as the years go by.

ROOM FOR BOTH

It is true that there is room for both games or even all three, Rugby Union, Rugby League and soccer, just as equally in Italy and Spain (to name but two countries where there is some interest in the Rugby code) as in France.

One feels, however, that the Rugby disciplines have a difficult task ahead of them, though there is already evidence that more notice is being taken of the handling game.

One wonders what the European nations will feel about the "no substitutes" rule to which the British adhere firmly, especially as in the soccer code it has become a part of the game.

NO SUBSTITUTES

But just as the British refuse to allow substitutes in matches other than those played under the International Federation rules in soccer, so have they set their face against them under any conditions in Rugby.

Many think wrongly, for though there are more players on the field a shortage of one often spoils the game from the point of view of players and spectators more than in soccer.

The Rugby League players, those of the 13-a-side game, are already beginning to discuss the possibility of substitutions in matches played under their rules.

It may not be long now before these are allowed. This will probably widen the breach which already exists between the Rugby codes in Britain.—Reuter.

"Furuhashi has had a rather long career as a swimming champion compared to Marshall and Konno," said Yusa. "He began smashing world records six years ago and it is even more important than ever that he be given every opportunity to train. Without sufficient training, he will begin to decline in his performance."

"But Furuhashi is only 23 years old and I'm confident, provided he can adequately train, that he will be able to maintain his place as the world's top swimmer."

"Marshall is a great swimmer but he is apt to be over-excited before a big race and I think Furuhashi is the better competitor."

"Konno leaped into the limelight only last year and he is coming along fast. He will be the boy to defeat Furuhashi if Furuhashi should lose. But Furuhashi is physically his superior and should prove the stronger in the 1,500 metres and 400 metres at Helsinki."

Furuhashi started his training on May 15 for the 1951 season but will compete only in the All-Japan National Championships at Osaka on August 10, 11, 12, according to Yusa.

The Japanese Swimming Federation has received a number of invitations to send teams to Hawaii, the United States, South America and Europe, but declined them all. It will adhere to the policy of keeping all the swimmers home and concentrate on training for the 1952 Olympics.—United Press.

Henley Regatta

LADY MARGARET WIN THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP

Henley-on-Thames, July 7.

Britain's oarsmen overthrew all but one of the overseas challenges in the Henley Royal Rowing Regatta which concluded here today.

Of the 10 finals only one went to an overseas crew, the University of Pennsylvania eight winning the Thames Challenge Cup by beating the Florenheim-Russelsheim crew (Germany) by a length in seven minutes and 19 seconds.

The Grand Challenge Cup, the premier event in the Regatta, went to Lady Margaret Boat Club (Cambridge) with five blues in the boat. In the final they beat Laga (Holland), by a length in seven minutes and 15 seconds.

Both these were magnificent fights, especially that between the Americans and the Germans.

Tony Fox, 21-year-old Cambridge sculler, competing in the Diamond Sculls for the first time, had the notable distinction of beating the European champion Ebbe Larsen (Denmark) by four and a half lengths in eight minutes, 59 seconds.

The Dane was expected to win and looked like doing so when he had a three-length lead with only 600 yards to go. The young English sculler then put in a tremendous burst, passed his rival and won with plenty to spare as the Dane "cracked".

Leander, stroked by Richard Burnell, stake of the winning Olympic sculls, beat Reading Rowing Club by two lengths in eight minutes and 41 seconds for the Double Sculls, while the Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup for Schools was won by Bedford who beat Radley College by one and a quarter lengths in seven minutes and 27 seconds.

There was a slight head-wind and the skies were overcast for most of the day. But late in the afternoon the sun came out and a huge crowd enjoyed the "Ascot" of the rowing world. The water was never more than slightly ruffled.—Reuter.

HOLDERS BEATEN

Another fine and unexpected British success came in the Silver Goblets when the Cambridge pair, Crowden and Lloyd, present and past presidents of Cambridge University Boat Club, beat the holders, Reem and Van Antwerpen (Belgium) easily in eight minutes and 52 seconds.

The Regatta proved a great triumph for Cambridge, for all

BRAATHENS
SOUTH AMERICAN & FAR EAST AIRTRANSPORT A.S.
S.A.F.E.

HONGKONG — OSLO via AMSTERDAM
BOOKING ACCEPTED FOR ALL EUROPE
Braathens S.A.F.E. Airtransport A/S
FLIGHTS EVERY FRIDAY, 3 A.M.
EVERY SECOND FRIDAY IN CONJUNCTION WITH CPA.
Book Passages & Freight Through Your Travel Agent or

Agents:
WALLEN & COMPANY LIMITED
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
Tel: 38041-5

HONGKONG — OSLO via AMSTERDAM
BOOKING ACCEPTED FOR ALL EUROPE
Braathens S.A.F.E. Airtransport A/S
FLIGHTS EVERY FRIDAY, 3 A.M.
EVERY SECOND FRIDAY IN CONJUNCTION WITH CPA.
Book Passages & Freight Through Your Travel Agent or

Agents:
WALLEN & COMPANY LIMITED
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
Tel: 38041-5

GOLDEN TRUTH

KIAN GWAN CO. (CHINA) LTD.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING
TEL: 37400 & 37477

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING STORES & RESTAURANTS

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 10th July
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 11th July
"FETHEL"	Hongkong	10 a.m. 14th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 16th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 17th July
"YCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 20th July
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 22nd July
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 25th July
"YUNNAN"	Manassar, Sourabaya, Semarang, Cheribon & Djakarta	5 p.m. 26th July

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM		
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	12th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 13th July
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	18th July
"YCHOW"	Bangkok	18th July

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"ANKING"	Sydney & Melbourne	20th July
"FENGNING"	Kure & Yokohama	25th July
"TAIYUAN"	Shimizu & Nagoya	26th July
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	18th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"ANKING"	Japan	18th July
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Brisbane	22nd July
"FENGNING"	Melbourne & Manila	23rd July
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	15th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

SAILINGS TO		
"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	17th July
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool	23rd July
"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	4th Aug.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails		
Liverpool		Arrives Hong Kong
S. "CALCHAS"	do	11th July
G. "ANCHISES"	do	14th July
G. "PATROCLUS"	do	15th July
S. "AGAPENOR"	do	20th July
G. "AENEAS"	do	2nd Aug.
S. "AUTOMEDON"	4th July	8th Aug.
G. "FERSEUS"	17th July	15th Aug.
G. "MYRMIDON"	21st July	25th Aug.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"BATAAN"	14th July
"DONA ALICIA"	28th July
SAILING FOR NEW YORK via JAPAN, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PANAMA, KINGSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE.	
"ANDAMAN"	21st July

Callao Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives HK (on return)
HK/Dangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues. Fri. 6.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	Connects at Bangkok with U.A. to Hongkong	
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed. 6.30 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/D.N. Port (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Wed. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Hatphong (DC-4)	7.00 a.m. Fri. 4.50 p.m. Fri.	

All the above subject to alteration without notice.
For passage and freight particulars please apply to

1. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 3033/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50, Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.



ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Jerselton	on or abt. 13th July
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	20th July
"BENMIOR"	do	12th Aug.
"BENALDER"	do	19th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	24th Aug.

SAILINGS

SHIPS	TO	DEPARTS
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam, Hull & Middlesbrough	11th July
"BENARTY"	Liverpool, Avonmouth & Glasgow	17th July
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	31st July
"BENMIOR"	Havre, Rotterdam & Antwerp	18th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth, Glasgow & Middlesbrough	29th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	8th Sept.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan, Aden, & Port Said.
+ Calls Tawau and Sandakan.
• Calls Manila, Tawau, Sandakan, and Jerselton.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.
Agents

York Building. Telephone: 84165.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays, 30 cents.
Subscription: \$6.00 per month.
Postage: China and Macao \$1.00 per month, U.S. British Possessions and other countries \$1.50 per month.
News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 2611 (5 Lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE: Salisbury Road. Telephone: 3218.

Classified Advertisements
20 WORDS \$4.00
for 1 DAY PREPAID
ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
\$1.00 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
Births, Deaths, Marriages,
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

FOR SALE

ATMIL WRITING PADS, 32
Scribbling Pads, three sizes, 20, 30,
cents and \$1.20 "S. C. M. Pad".

NOTICE

As from 7th July, 1951, the Telephone Number of

DR. S. K. YOUNG
(YEO), D.M.D.

Dental Surgery

is 36907 at
603A CHINA BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Proposal to Change a Ship's name.

We, ANGLO-CHINESE SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED, of Queen's Building Hong Kong, hereby give notice that in consequence of company policy, we have applied to the Minister of Transport, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the steamship JOSEPHINE MOLLER of HONGKONG REGISTRY Official Number 141970 Gross tonnage 1274 tons Net tonnage 630 tons, presently owned by ANGLO-CHINESE SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED for permission to change her name to PLYMOUTH STAR and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of HONGKONG as owned by ANGLO-CHINESE SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at HONGKONG within SEVEN days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at HONGKONG, the 9th of July, 1951.

ANGLO-CHINESE SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

J. B. ANDERSON,
Director.

NOTICE

s.s. "Herefordshire" from U.K. arrived 23rd Nov., 1949.

G C

GP160
HONGKONG
531/8

Endorsed Bill of Lading for the above has been reported lost and notice is hereby given that the said Bill of Lading is declared null and void.

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per "BENCLEUCH"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharves' terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Carmichael and Clark, at 10 a.m. 12th July, 1951.

To comply with the General Banded Warehousing Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamers, godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 12th July, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st July, 1951, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.
Agents.
Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1951.

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

UNIONS' DRIVE FOR MEMBERS

Milan, July 8. Twenty thousand Italian workers packed the Cathedral Square here today to cheer labour leaders who called on them to join the free trade unions "in a world struggle to secure bread, peace and freedom for all workers."

Carrying banners bearing the slogans "Long live the free and democratic trade unions," the workers had come from all over Italy to join in a rally in honour of the second World Congress of the International Federation of Free Trade Unions.

Speakers appealed to them: "Bring in millions of new members to the free trade unions. We are fighting to achieve a world free from tyranny. We must have 100 million members."

Delegates of the World Congress brought messages of goodwill from American, Canadian, Pakistani, Malayan, Brazilian and Ceylonese workers to Italian free trade unionists.

On the outskirts of the crowd in the Square, large loads of police stood by to stop Communists from staging counter-demonstrations. But the rally went off without incident.

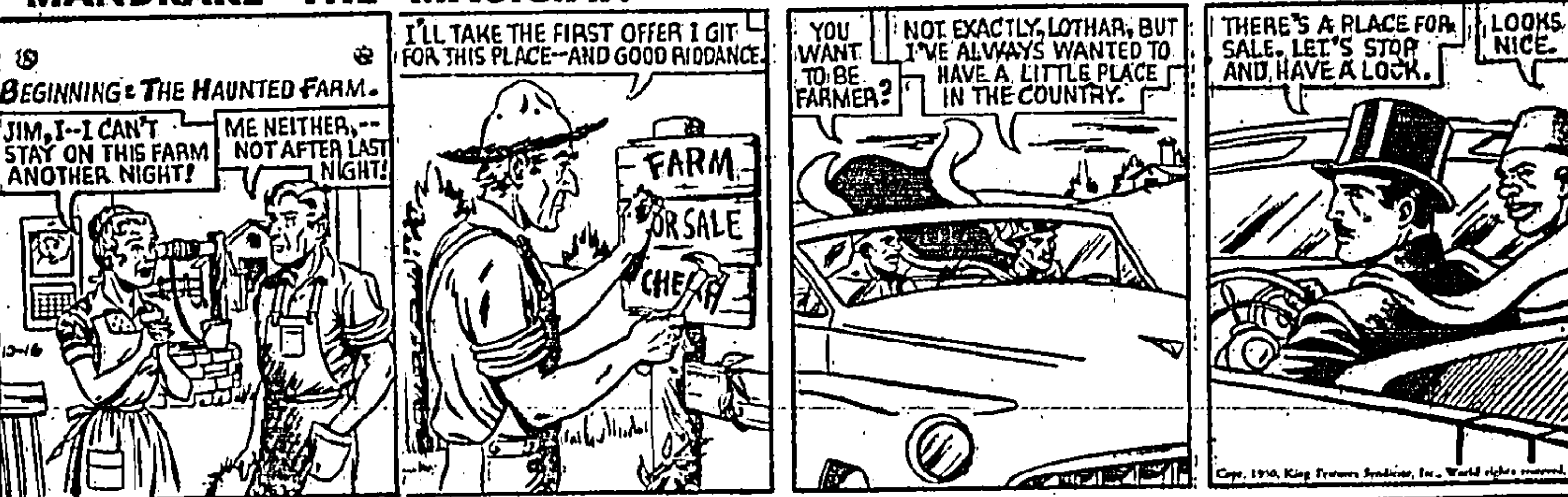
The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions numbers 52,500,000 organized workers throughout the world.—Reuter.

ENDING STATE OF WAR

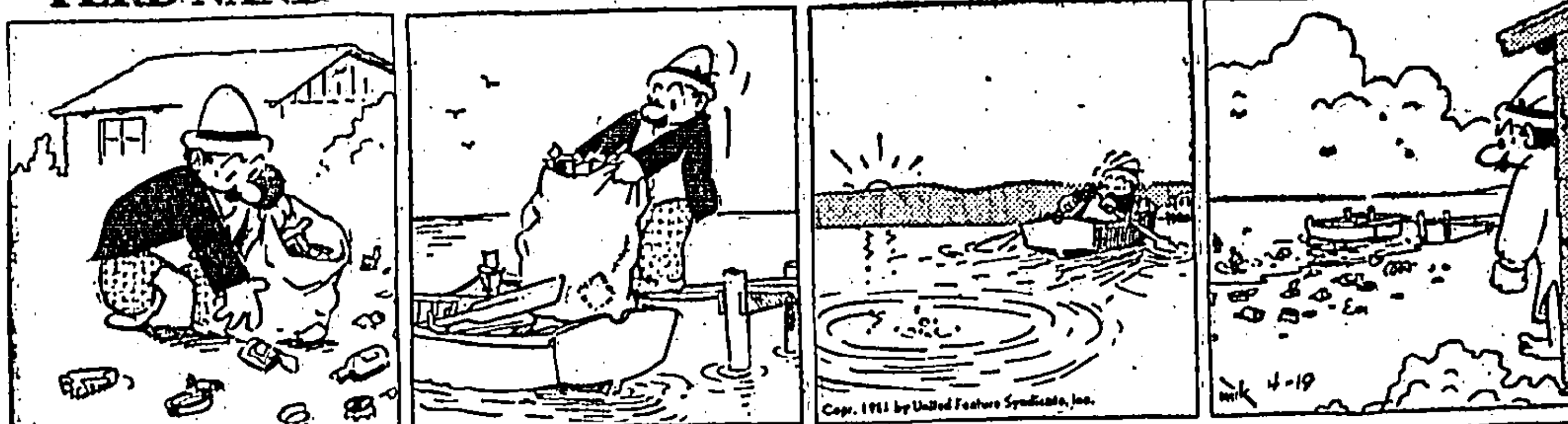
Pretoria, July 8. The formal state of war between South Africa and Germany ends tomorrow when a proclamation to this effect will be published in the Government Gazette Extraordinary.

A statement by the department of External Affairs says that the Union's action in ending a formal state of war with Germany has been timed to coincide with that taken by the three occupying powers—Britain, France and the United States.—Reuter.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



FERD'NAND



NANCY



JOHNNY HAZARD



P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULA & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

Passenger/Freight Service

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
s.s. "CANTON"	28th June	30th July
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	28th July	27th August
s.s. "CORFU"	22nd August	24th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st September
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	31st August	27th October
s.s. "CORFU"	23rd September	20th October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

Freight Service

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
m.v. "TRAVETHOR"	10th July	London & Continent
m.v. "SOUDAN"	20th July	—

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
s.s. "SINGAPORE"	20th July	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Penang, Colombo, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if circumstances offer.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

s.s. "SANGOLA"	due 10th July	from Japan
	due 14th July	for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta

s.s. "SIRDHANA"	due 14th July	from Calcutta, Rangoon via Straits
	sails 16th July	for Japan

s.s. "SANTHIA"	due 25th July	from Calcutta, Rangoon via Straits
	sails 27th July	for Japan

These ships have refrigerated cargo space.

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "ORNA"	due 13th July	from Bombay via Straits
	sails 16th July	for Japan

m.s. "ORNA"	due 10th July	from Japan
	sails 16th July	for Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Persian Gulf

s.s. "ORDIA"	due 17th July	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo via Straits
	sails 19th July	for Japan

Accepting cargo on through bills of lading for the Manila & Pacific Island Ports.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

Indian Doctor At Mayo Clinic

Rochester, Minnesota, July 8.

Dr. R. S. Thirodkar, well-known physician of Bombay, has spent several days here studying the working system of the world-famous Mayo Clinic.

Dr. Thirodkar, who is touring the United States, has interested himself particularly in health insurance schemes and in plans to give Indian medical graduates practical training in the United States.

Dr. Thirodkar visited medical institutions attached to a number of universities in Chicago, Washington, Boston and New York.

At the University of Illinois, he made a study of a new department of surgery medicine, one of the three places in the United States where research work is carried out on medicine as conditioned by modern developments in aviation.

An regards the health insurance schemes which are a feature of the medical system in the United States, Dr. Thirodkar said that families in India, particularly those of the middle class, were hurt by the cost of medical attention.

He thought that if suitably adapted medical insurance plans could be introduced in India the people would greatly benefit from them. He had collected considerable data on the way in which the plans were being conducted in the United States.—Reuter.

Nehru in Mysore

Bombay, July 8.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived here this afternoon by air to attend the All-India National Congress special session due to begin here next Friday, July 13. Mr. Nehru is to spend this evening on a brief tour of Mysore State.—Reuter.

RODO HOUSE

240, Tel. Rd. Road, Hongkong.

240, Tel. Rd. Road, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "RODOHOUSE"

The only House that offers one

cellars and comfortable, modern

moderation at moderate charges.

High class cuisine where meals

cost 60/- per day.

Car provided for convenient

travel.

Resistor now to avoid the

appointment.

Remember our slogan, "A little

spent, a lot gained."

W. H. CHAN, Manager.

R. I. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
1st July	"TUTAJALENOKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
12th July	"VAN HEUTEZ"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
24th July	"TUTAJALENOKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
31st July	"BOISSEVAIN"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
1st Aug.	"TUTAJALENOKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
12th Aug.	"VAN HEUTEZ"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
24th Aug.	"TUTAJALENOKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
31st Aug.	"BOISSEVAIN"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
12th July	"VAN HEUTEZ"	Japan, Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
24th July	"TUTAJALENOKA"	Japan, Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
31st July	"BOISSEVAIN"	Japan, Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
1st Aug.	"TUTAJALENOKA"	Japan, Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
12th Aug.	"VAN HEUTEZ"	Japan, Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
24th Aug.	"TUTAJALENOKA"	Japan, Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
31st Aug.	"BOISSEVAIN"	Japan, Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
14th July	"KIRLDRECHT"	Japan, Europe & Singapore
21st July	"AAOTERK"	Japan
15th Aug.	"AAOTERK"	Japan

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
15th July	"KIRLDRECHT"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
21st July	"AAOTERK"	Japan via Manila
15th Aug.	"AAOTERK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe

CHINA BUILDING TELEPHONE: 200-15 TO 200-17
CHINESE TELEPHONE: 100-00 TO 100-05

Japanese Plans For SE Asia Trade Expansion

Tokyo, July 8.

Increased foreign trade, with particular emphasis on commerce with the Southeast Asian countries, was recommended in a trade report issued today.

The report said there is still further need to expand trade with the West Pacific and Southeast Asia areas. It revealed that Japan's trade is now 30 per cent of the pre-war volume.

The expansion of capital goods export should be given primary consideration, the report said.

According to the report, textiles comprised 48.7 per cent of last year's exports followed by minerals, metals, metal products and machinery. Food and raw materials for textiles accounted for 73.5 per cent of last year's total imports.

The 1950 exports totalled \$820,000,000 and imports \$970,000,000 the highest post-war figures, which are still only 30 per cent of the pre-war trade figures.—United Press.

CHINA TRADE NOT NECESSARY

Tokyo, July 8.

Japan does not need to do business with Red China, a former Occupation official said here.

"There was a time when the loss of Manchuria threatened Japan's economy and when the loss of China's markets was serious, but new and successful patterns of trade are being born," said George T. Walker, who served for two years immediately after World War II as the top industrial engineer for Allied Headquarters.

Mr Walker is now Manager of the Far East operations of the Overseas Carbon and Coke Company, Inc., of New York.

"Japan does not need to do business with Red China because of new markets and sources of supply and because of industrial advances here in the past six years," Mr Walker said.

Japan had made particularly great advances in the use of marginal raw materials.

NEW PEAKS

"And with the re-location of her main industrial centers," Mr Walker said, "it is believed that Japan's production will reach peaks during the next five years that will be greater than anything she has seen before."

The pattern of forced industrial expansion to the North, to the island of Hokkaido, due to the Manchurian adventure has now ceased. Industries today show a trend toward a more equal distribution over the country, their location influenced by ports, power, and available local raw materials.

"This is more efficient and it is the new self-determination by industry rather than Government control."

Market Confounds Experts

New York, July 8. Stocks confounded the experts last week and rose sharply at a time when analysts said a decline was in order. Prices rose all around until the Friday session when the usual week-end realising selling started.

On Thursday, the 1st made its second best gain of the year—the best was made on January 2, which was the first session of the year. Sales were light, however, and daily average for the four full sessions worked out at 1,295,767 shares daily, compared with 1,744,802 shares daily in the preceding week.

There was nothing in the news to sway the market. The moves toward a truce in Korea came simultaneously with the market improvement. Not long ago, however, the market had fallen on the truce prospect in the belief that it would result in cutbacks in war production. In this connection, Washington circles denied such a situation and held that there will be no change at all.

Prices rose on Monday and Tuesday. Then came the holiday. On Thursday, stocks made further gains and this time the market did its best of the year with the exception of the first trading day.

Railroad issues made substantial recoveries. Domestic issues netted gains of one to more than two points each. Oils, steels, motors and most other groups improved. Numerous special issues rose sharply. Anderson Clayton rose 12½ points to close at 89½. Prices sharpened off slightly on weekend profit-taking on Friday.—United Press.

Activity In Textiles Shattered

New York, July 8.

The Korean developments and the uncertainty over the economic effects of a quick cease-fire agreement shattered activity last week in the primary textile markets. The mid-week holiday, along with the mill vacation period and new pricing complications growing out of the latest ceiling price freeze as of July 30, and the ban on rollbacks, furnished additional trading handicaps. But the uppermost interest was centred on the foreign political picture.

In Worth Street, most cotton goods sellers withdrew. Executives preferred to "sit tight and wait." Some mills have enough to carry through toward the quarter. But elsewhere producers disclosed the possibility of extending the vacation period unless there is a quick pick-up in textile orders. Rayon goods distributors reported that activity remained extremely quiet.—United Press.

Average Week In London

London, June 8. The stock markets had a rather pedestrian week, with the Financial Times' index of industrial averages closing at 135.8, the same as the previous week.

In fact, over the past two weeks, this average—so unpromising from the standpoint of a boom—has prevailed in five trading days out of ten. After having reached a peak of 140.4 in the middle of June, the average promptly fell back some three per cent and has stuck there.

Neither Korea nor Persia seemed to have much influence on the markets, at least as compared with Chancellor Gait-skell's threats to do something if there were any more increases in dividends. Another restraining influence was a slump in the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves. Despite the stodginess of the industrial average some well-known shares moved ahead.

Dunlop improved 1/3d. to 60/9d. A letter to a newspaper calling attention to the merits of the South Manchurian Railway lifted the price 2½% to 267.

Japanese bonds in general were up 2/8 or 2/4 and Chinese bonds were up 1/4 on the whole. Korean picture. Perhaps the most significant feature of the week was the continued firmness of British Government bonds.—United Press.

Resurgence Of Japan And Germany As Trade Competitors For UK

REVIVAL OF OLD ISSUES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, July 8.

In contrast with the threats of further economic stringencies for Britain contained in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement on Wednesday of the sterling area's worsening dollar position, two features in the London market this week reflect the rising hopes of ex-enemy countries—Japan and Germany.

Main feature of the foreign market indeed has been the persistent strength of "Jap" bonds on the prospect of a Korean truce.

Renewed support came during the week for German bonds, a sequel to debt settlement hopes. The first meeting of the tripartite commission on German debts, attended by a German delegation, has opened in London.

The re-emergence of Japan and Germany as competitive economic forces will raise sharply in the near future old-time controversial issues.

Recently in London your correspondent had talks with four people intimately interested in the future economic relations of Japan and Germany with the rest of the world. One was a businessman from Tokyo, the second was a trade official from Western Germany, the third was a Lancashire cotton chief and the fourth a Kenya businessman. They had four questions chiefly in mind.

The Tokyo visitor asked: "When is Britain to give us a real chance in Colonial markets?"

The Lancashireman asked: "What can we do to save Lancashire from Japanese competition?"

The Kenya man's question was a rejoinder to the Lancashire query: "What can anybody do to stop Japanese competition?" Today comes news which should provide a satisfactory answer to the absorbing question in the minds of Japanese businessmen today. San Francisco's Mayor has stated that the Japanese peace treaty will be signed in that city—birthplace of the United Nations—early in September.

LANCASHIRE'S FEARS The German query about Colonial markets may have a part answer at least in the clearing of the ground for the desired export drive that might result from a satisfactory outcome of the debt settlement question with the U. K.

Lancashire's hopes of meeting the inevitable surge forward of Japanese competition in Colonial markets in other markets doubtless rest now on the talks beginning on July 19. Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, is due then to address a private meeting of about 100 leaders of the cotton and rayon textile industry. His object will be to secure co-operation in the drive for increased exports of textile goods. It is unlikely that his listeners will miss the chance of hammering home once again Lancashire's fears of Japanese competition. Memories of Lancashire's difficulties 20 years ago as a result of Japanese activities have not died; they have been seriously revived this year particularly with the approach of the peace treaty.

It is understood that Sir Hartley will be forthrightly warned of the dangers of the rapidly growing textile plant in Japan. He will be told, too, of Lancashire's concern about the bigger allocations of American cotton arranged for Japanese mills by the United States Government.

Businessmen in East Africa and other Colonies concerned over competition in textile imports will doubtless be as anxious to know the answers of Sir Hartley Shawcross as will the good folk of Lancashire.

DOMESTIC WORRIES To return to Britain's domestic financial worries. The Chancellor's review of the gold and dollar position for the second quarter of the year has brought considerable heart-searching as to the road—obviously a hard one—Britain must now take.

Such lines of action as Mr Gait-skell suggested are viewed as restrictions. He emphasised the extreme care that will be needed in dollar expenditure; his emphasis in regard to a new export drive was on the limitation of home market supplies.

Consent today on what it describes as "Britain's inflationary excess of demand" at home. The Economist declares that externally British trade, visible and invisible, can enjoy no future adequate to the country's needs—either in a continuing cold war or in something a little nearer to peace—if it is, starting in to be continued indefinitely one major market subject to effective exchange controls. This paper adds that the outside world increasingly

wonders whether any time will ever suit Britain for "shaking off the shackles of the war economy."

"The Economist" fears the impression being created here and abroad "that there never again will be a fair field in Britain for enterprise and efficiency." It urges a plunge back into freedom from controls to avoid the penalty of an economic isolation.

The Chancellor's hints this week of yet more controls do not exactly encourage any thoughts of shaking off the shackles "The Economist" discusses so pessimistically.

STOCK EXCHANGE In the Colonial field Rhodesia has naturally held the spotlight this week. Almost simultaneously came news of an inter-territorial commission's support for a £74,500,000 hydro-electric scheme and of \$5,000,000 ECA help for the Rhodesian railways.

Both schemes will have their effect on the copper belt. The expected interest in copper shares duly resulted. Exchange rose yesterday an eighth to 7½; Rhokana rose by the same amount to 20½, and "Rhokanga" by ¼ to 59½. There was a stimulus also for Wankie Colliery shares, which jumped ¼ to 24/9d. Another good feature in coppers was Messina, which spurred 5/32 to 5½.

There has been comment on the fact that the main U.S. motive in its approval of the ECA loan to Rhodesia lies in the fact that the agreements provide for increased deliveries of raw materials to America.

A few buyers have been sufficient to create renewed firmness in Colonial Government stocks. Kenya 3½ per cent 1973-78 rose another quarter to 97 per cent, and South Rhodesia 2½ per cent 1965-70 improving to 68½, and the 3½ per cent 1980-85, to 94.

Kaffirs continued to drift downward but most of the other mining groups were fully firm. Treasury consent has been obtained for bonus proposals which are to be considered at an extraordinary meeting of the Uganda Co. Ltd. The company has decided to offer 74,250 ordinary 10/- shares at 37/8d a share in a proportion of one new ordinary share for each five shares of present capital, and as soon as practicable thereafter to issue free by way of capitalisation of part of the share premium account 445,000 10/- shares in a proportion of one new ordinary share for each ordinary share of the then issued capital. In the result, the issued share capital would be increased from £185,825 to £445,500 in 891,000 ordinary 10/- shares. The directors expect to be able to recommend dividends in respect of the year ending August 31, 1951 equivalent to not less than 12½ per cent on the final increased ordinary capital.

Trade Plan Extended

Tokyo, July 8. The trade plan between the Philippines and Japan which expired on June 30 this year has been extended for a period not exceeding one year. SCAP's economic and scientific section announced today.

Approximately \$100,000,000 per year in export and import business is expected to be transacted under the trade plan, officials said. They added, however, that this figure is merely an estimate based on past performance. The SCAP officers emphasised that no limitations will be placed on Philippine-Japan trade since the trade plan stipulates that there shall be no restrictions on trade volume.

Imports from the Philippines will include iron ore, manganese ore, lumber, rattan, mangrove bark, gum, kapok, ramie, coconuts, abaca, and invisible and miscellaneous products.—United Press.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS	14th July
"EPINAL"	from Europe
"AURAY"	from Japan
SAILINGS	15th July
"A. MARSEILLAISE"	to Japan
"A. MARSEILLAISE"	to Marseilles

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE	8th Aug.
"A. MARSEILLAISE"	to Japan
"A. MARSEILLAISE"	to Marseilles
FREIGHT SERVICE	22nd Aug.
"AURAY"	N. Africa & Europe 15th July
"GRENABLE"	N. Africa & Europe 22nd July
"OUISTREHAM"	N. Africa & Europe 12th Aug.
"MERKONG"	N. Africa & Europe 30th Aug.

PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

A LIMITED COMPANY INCORPORATED IN FRANCE

Queen's Building Tel. 26651 (Three Lines)

MAERSK LINE

PAST FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO:

NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA.

NEXT SAILINGS	July 16
M.S. "LEISE MAERSK"	July 30
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK"	Aug. 14
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK"	Aug. 14

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.	July 10
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK"	Aug. 3
M.S. "LAURA MAERSK"	Aug. 8
M.S. "HULDA MAERSK"	Aug. 21

For Freights and Further Particulars please apply to:—

JERSEN & CO.

Pedder Building Tel. Nos. 36066-9.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST

THE CHINA MAIL

SUNDAY POST-HERALD

THE MOST EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING MEDIA

COLOUR IS AVAILABLE TOO

ASK FOR PARTICULARS AND RATES COMBINING THESE LEADING NEWSPAPERS

POAS

TOKYO - SINGAPORE
via Okinawa, Taipei, Hong Kong and Bangkok

FRIDAYS... Northbound.
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS... Southbound.
FLY BY POAS SKYMASTER "COMMUTER" SERVICE

"THE TRADE ROUTE OF THE ORIENT"

Skymasters available for freight or passenger charter.
Pacific Overseas Airlines (Siam) Ltd.
Peninsula Hotel Tel. 53865.

Fast Regular Trans-Pacific Service				Overland NEW YORK-CHICAGO DETROIT-TORONTO MONTREAL AND ALL AMERICAN & CANADIAN CITIES			
Vessel	From	Arrives	Departs	Vessel	From	Arrives	Departs
"DEBORAH LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	July 9	July 10	"DEBORAH LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	July 10	July 11
"DEBORAH LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	July 22	July 23	"DEBORAH LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	July 23	July 24
"DEBORAH LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	"DEBORAH LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	Aug. 6	Aug. 7
"DEBORAH LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	"DEBORAH LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	Aug. 19	Aug. 20

For full particulars call United States Line Co., General Agents, Queen's Building, Tel. 26651.

J. W. RAY
Ships' Telegraphs
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
H.K. & SHANGHAI BANK BLDG. TEL. 27780.

CHINA MAIL

Page 10 MONDAY, JULY 9, 1951.

After Exercise Refresh Yourself
Coca-Cola

Living Language

Why do we say bachelor to describe an unmarried man?
Answer—because once upon a time the last of looking after the cattle was left to the unmarried men of the family or tribe.
In Latin the cow-hand was called a baccalaris—hence our own word "bachelor," meaning an unmarried man.
What about his opposite number, the spinster? She was once literally a spinner. In Anglo-Saxon times no maiden was considered fit to become a wife until she had spun for herself a set of body, table and bed linen. Thus the task of spinning was generally delegated to the unmarried women of the house.

Secret Talks On Defence

Fayid, Suez Canal Zone.
South African defence chiefs have ended a week's secret talks with General Sir Brian Robertson, British Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces, it was disclosed today.
The talks were officially stated to be on "matters of mutual military interest."

Observers said that they reflected South Africa's belief that the Suez Canal is the African Continent's "first line of defence."
They added that the talks were given greater urgency by the oil crisis.
These observers believed that South Africa might be considering the possibility of offering a token force—such as Air Force units—for the defence of the Canal zone, should the international situation take a turn for the worse.

The South African officers arrived at General Robertson's headquarters on the shores of the Great Bitter Lake here on June 30.
They included seven Air Force and two Army officers, led by the Acting Director-General of the South African Air Force, Brigadier Brookhurst.

They were later joined by Brigadier H. B. Klopper, Deputy Chief of Staff, Land, who attended the recent Commonwealth defence conference in London.

Observers also considered it significant that Major-General W. H. E. Poole, newly appointed South African Minister to Italy, Greece and Egypt, attended the Commonwealth defence talks in London before taking up his collective diplomatic posts.

His position will be strictly diplomatic, but General Poole was considered to be closely familiar with defence problems in the Middle East and his experience might prove invaluable in linking South Africa's defence interests with those of this area.—Reuter.

THE KAESONG TALKS

(Contd from Page 1)

field uniform and horn-rimmed glasses.
Captain Miller said, "I don't think they smiled. They did not shake hands or salute."
He said that they climbed into the waiting Russian jeep at 9.25 a.m. and disappeared over the crest of a hill. They returned at 4.15 p.m.

The captain said that after an hour's waiting, another group of Communist approached them carrying trays of food and drinks.
"They were led by a woman wearing pink stockings, black boots and some sort of dark green uniform. She was wearing two yellow stars of a fairly high officer."
"She was also wearing make-up, but it did not do her any good. She was very plain."
"The group was all smiling and polite and poured us each a drink of sake and Chinese beer. Then they gave us a few packets of cigarettes made in North Korea and labelled 'A Great Production'."

"They were armed," Captain Miller declared.—Reuter.

US Jet Planes Win Battle Over MIG-15s

Eighth Army HQ, July 9.
American Sabre jets won an air battle and United Nations troops made limited offensive gains yesterday (Sunday) while preliminaries for cease-fire talks were completed near the 38th Parallel.

Three Russian made MIG-15 jets crashed in flames and one was damaged yesterday morning in the southernmost major jet encounter of the Korean war. The screaming dog-fights occurred just north of Pyongyang, capital of North Korea.

Over northwest Korea, 32 Sabre jets and a photo plane escaped unharmmed yesterday afternoon from a trap set by some 62 MIGs.

The US Fifth Air Force reported there were no American losses in either case.

The Red Pyongyang Radio claimed three US planes were downed yesterday but gave no supporting details.

On the ground UN forces made a limited attack on the east-central front.

Elsewhere Allied soldiers kept Chinese and North Korean forces off balance with aggressive patrols that probed deep into no-man's-land.

The air battle was fought little more than 100 air miles from Kaesong, where the cease-fire preparatory talks were held.

CALL FOR AID

The fight shaped up when 15 to 20 MIGs jumped 32 propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs returning from a mass low-level strike on the Kangdong airfield, about 20 miles North-east of Pyongyang.

The Mustangs radioed a large flight of Sabre jets in the vicinity.

As the American jets streaked off and head north for the safety of their Manchurian bases, the Sabre jets followed as far as they could before low fuel forced them to swing south.

In the Red "trap" late yesterday 32 Sabre jets and an RF-80 photo jet in the Sinaju area were attacked by about 12 MIGs.

As the Sabres prepared to attack, pilots observed 50 more MIGs circling above them, ready for a diving attack. The Americans headed southward immediately.

The ground action also was sharp in places.
Thousands of rounds of Allied artillery poured into Communist positions on the eastern front before troops jumped off, gaining about 3,000 yards and early today (Monday) an Eighth Army spokesman reported they had gained their objective.

Associated Press-Airline said enemy machine-gun fire rained on attacking UN troops. It was interspersed with artillery, mortar and automatic weapons fire.

REDS' CASUALTIES

The Eighth Army communiqué said 5,240 Communist casualties were inflicted across the front between June 30 and July 6.

The Allied Air Force lashed at Communist airfields in North Korea during the day.

Sixty-four planes loaded with 500-pound bombs hammered Red air strips at Yongdong, Inanju and Sariwon—the last on the highway which Communist negotiators used to reach the Kaesong meeting.

The Fifth Air Force mounted 354 effective sorties during the day.

Far East Air Forces announced that 10 UN planes were

Unable To Raise \$10,000 Bail

New York, July 8.
The millionaire left-wing sympathiser, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, remained in a prison cell today, unable to raise \$10,000 bail.

Field was sent to prison for 90 days for contempt of court last Friday after he had refused to let who put up the \$10,000 bond for four goa-jumping convicted Communist leaders.

Friends and lawyers strove diligently over the week-end to raise the bail for Field, who is to appeal to the United States Court of Appeals. But banks and safe deposit vaults were closed, backing their efforts.

Mrs. Field said that the bail would be raised tomorrow.

Reuter.

Ex-King's Godson Christened



Ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia holds six-weeks-old Nicholas Tomich over a basin as the Very Rev. Doushan Shouklovitch christens the child at the Serbian Orthodox Cathedral in New York. King Peter acted as godfather to the baby, who is the son of one of his military aides. — AP Picture.

Canton Reds Daughters Help Not Toeing To Send Father To His Death

According to a Chinese Press report, more than 500 Communist cadres and army officers have been detained for smuggling in Canton.

The report stated that the detainees would be relieved of their duties temporarily and sent to a camp for correction.

It is said that General Yen Chien-yung, Governor of Canton, is greatly concerned with the increased clandestine activities of the Communist Party members which indicate that their belief in the Marxism theories is gradually falling apart.

General Yen is reported to have called a conference with high military officers and civil departmental heads urging them to enforce stricter control on their subordinates and institute more rigid indoctrination by holding frequent discussions on Party and Marxist principles.

15 Months For Deportee

Sentence of 15 months was passed by Mr. Lukner at Central trials this morning on Lam Ping, 17-year-old unemployed when he pleaded guilty to two counts of simple larceny and breach of a deportation order.

At about 9 a.m. on Saturday, the complainant, he was seen at the Kam Ling Theatre, South Lane, saw defendant taking some suspicious observation for about twenty minutes. Then he saw defendant make his way into a crowd outside the "back street" booth holding \$1 in his hand and pretending to buy a ticket.

As he moved up to Li Kong, the complainant, he was seen to take a fountain pen from complainant's upper jacket pocket. Defendant was caught with the pen in his trouser pocket.

Lying Inshore Without Permit

For lying inshore without permission, Wong Shu-wing, master of the motor launch Hung Sang, and Din Siu-shing, acting master of lighter 993V, were each fined \$25 by Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning.

When arrested on Saturday night off the Praya Wall in Kennedy Town, first defendant was pumping ashore, using oil from the lighter. Second defendant said that unloading would have been finished before 9 o'clock had he not been delayed by workmen.

\$3,000 CLAIM TO BE REGARDED AS A TEST CASE

CAFE SUED BY MARKET POULTRY DEALERS

A claim for \$3,093.45 allegedly for goods sold and delivered between May 20, 1950 and October 14, 1950 against the Cafe de Luxe, now known as the New Cafe de Luxe, occupying the mezzanine floor of the China Emporium Building, came before Mr Justice Scholes in the Supreme Court this morning.

Plaintiffs were the Yuen Loi Chow Kee Poultry Stall, No. 28 Central Market, poultry dealers.

Mr A. S. C. Comber of Messrs Hastings and Company appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr P. C. Woo represented defendants.

Applying for an adjournment, Mr Comber said he would be engaging Counsel to present plaintiffs' case.

Mr Woo raised no objection. He said his Counsel had instructed him to obtain the services of a leading Counsel. This was a test case and a large sum was involved in other cases in connection with defendants.

Statement of claim stated, inter alia, that: defendants had been carrying on business on the mezzanine floor of Nos. 62A-68, Queen's Road, Central, under the style or firm name of Cafe de Luxe as restaurateurs since 1940 under a license issued by the Urban Council in the name of Chow Yet; defendants ceased to carry on the business under the name of Cafe de Luxe on January 29, 1951; on March 3, 1951, the defendants started or resumed and/or continued to carry on their business under the original name "Cafe de Luxe" adding the word "New" thereto, namely, the "New Cafe de Luxe"; defendants had at all material times been carrying on business under the same license issued by the Urban Council to Chow Yet in respect of the said premises and no further or other license had been issued by the Urban Council to anybody in respect of the premises either before or after March 3, 1951; and no notice under the Fraudulent Transfer of Business Ordinance No. 25 of 1923 or any other ordinance had ever been advertised by the defendants in the Government Gazette or in any newspaper as required by the ordinance, or otherwise or at all.

DEFENCE STATEMENT
The statement of defence denying plaintiffs' claim, stated in part that: defendants had never had any business dealings with the plaintiffs; defendants were monthly tenants of the mezzanine floor of Nos. 62A-68 Queen's Road, Central, the tenancy of which the defendants acquired directly from the China Emporium Ltd. on March 1, 1951; defendants commenced business as restaurateurs on those premises on March 3, 1951, under the firm name of the New Cafe de Luxe; defendants never carried on business on the premises prior to March 3, 1951, as restaurateurs or at all or under the name of the Cafe de Luxe or under any firm name; and the defendants never took over the goodwill or stock-in-trade or any business assets of the Cafe de Luxe and were not transferees of the Cafe de Luxe.

Hearing was fixed for January 8, 1952.

Freighter On Rocks

800 Tons Of Beans Taken Off
Another steamer may leave Hongkong for the Pratas Island to lighten further the load of soyabean cargo aboard the 7,181-ton freighter Peter Star, now stranded on reefs.

The time of departure has not been decided yet.

Meanwhile, the Hydrolock, which has already taken some 400 tons from the ill-fated ship, is due to return here today or early tomorrow.

The Peter Star ran aground on Tuesday night with a full load of soyabean.

It was learned this morning that the freighter has rammed into another wreck on the reefs, and that the mast of the wreck had penetrated into the forepeak of the Peter Star.

The ship is holed and her forepeak and No. 1 double-bottom flooded as a result of the incident.

Carrier Fires Salute

An 11-gun salute to the Pennant of the new Commodore-in-Charge, Hongkong, Commodore H. G. Dickson, DSC, RN, was fired this morning by the aircraft carrier HMS Unicorn, which arrived here yesterday from operations duties. HMS Unicorn replied to the salute.

Intelligence Test Solution

(1) The total number of children participating is 21, since it's an even chance that girls will carry off both prizes. For there must be 15 girls and 6 boys.

(2) There can only be six Ferraris and three Volvos.

(3) So there are five Stouts, including my two boys.

Stout has three daughters.

Talk By Mr U Tat-chee

Mr U Tat-chee, head of the Hongkong trade delegation to the British Industries Fair will speak on "Trade Aspects in the United Kingdom and America" at the Kowloon Chinese Chamber of Commerce at 8 o'clock this evening.

At the same time, Mr Robert Der, Chairman of the Chamber, will also give a speech on "Business Conditions in Japan."

100 Years Ago

The Cricket Club Controversy

A goodly number of our citizens, it would appear, are, to speak plainly, "disgusted" with the proceedings had on Saturday the 7th inst. in regard to the permission, accorded by Government to render the parade and adjacent grounds a place for general recreations.

Why—we have been asked—of all other games, should cricket be played on the ground at all? and a perpetration of the "noble game" at any time, whether the ground is altered or whether it is not, is objected to for various reasons.

FIRST—Cricket players in Hongkong are a very small section of the community, and it appears that they already possess the means of indulging in the pastime both on this and on the opposite shores.

SECONDLY—The space available, say two hundred or fifty or three hundred yards, by a mean width of half that length, is insufficient for a good cricket player, whose ball, well struck, might be sent from the lower part of the ground through and through the stained glass windows in the transeps of St. John's Cathedral.

THIRDLY—Whilst a game of cricket is going on, Pedestrians, Equestrians, and those in Carriages, will be continually liable to a black eye, or other disfigurement, as they are passing the play ground.

FOURTHLY—And the suggestion is one of the unprotected female's—"A very pretty thing indeed, Sir, that as I am taking my evening stroll I am to be shocked with a sight of several lusty young men stripped to their loins, muttering their bats about, and shouting 'Hurrah for the next innings.' On Thursday evenings too—the good lady adds—"Just as I am going to the Church close by, to listen to the love of a preacher the Revd., how shall I be able to perform my devotions in peace and quietness?"

One questioner, going very deeply into the matter, asks what necessity exists for any parade ground at all in such a place as this, where, from three years' end to three years' end, the city is never required and it is unlikely that they ever will be required to act in anything like bodily array; and the same party points out the advantage which the forces would derive, in common with civilians, from the construction of a capacious shrubbery—garden plots here and there—gravelly images of fountains with granite fountains of Chinese or grotesque arbours, a la Chinoise—a small lake in the centre with a few swans in it—shady paths with seats at little distances, and one particular place for the Military band to perform. On the sea board a substantial wall is spoken of, with a long pier to act as a break water, at the point nearest to the Barrack yard—a Curds and Whey, ginger-beer, and soda water house to which establishments a real European Façade look to be attached. A grand pier of the sea locked in for public baths etc., all to be performed piecemeal, that is to say—plan out the ground first, make the seats next—and plant the trees in the Spring time.

Radio Hongkong

Programme Summary: 6.02 "Schools Quiz"—Diocesan China School v Queen's College, conducted by Mr. J. V. G. (Studio); 6.30, Fortnightly Quiz (Studio); 6.35, Song by 7.10, London Palladium Orchestra—Music of Percy Fletcher; 7.30, "Come into the Parlor"—Music and Song from Northern Ireland (BBC); 8.00, World News and News Analysis (London Radio); 8.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.30, "I Like What I Like"—Presented by Mr. J. V. G. (Studio); 8.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.50, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 7.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 8.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 9.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 10.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 11.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 12.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 1.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 2.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 3.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 4.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.15, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.30, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 5.45, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.00, "The Great Escape"—Music from the film (BBC); 6.15, "The Great Escape"—Music